The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8 598.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy .... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4 ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,,

In the Native languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The rates for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. DACCA, 2,748 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander A. [illegible], will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 31st August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	31	Leaves Tuticorin	8
,, Rutnagherry ... Sept.	1	,, Colombo	9
,, Vingorla	1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Goa	1	,, Pondichery	13
,, [illegible]	2	,, Madras	15
,, Mangalore	3	,, Masulipatam	16
,, Cannanore	4	,, Coconada	17
,, Tellicherry	4	,, Vizagapatam	18
,, Calicut	4	,, Bimlipatam	18
,, Beypore	5	,, Gopalpore	19
,, Cochin	5	,, False Point	20
,, Alleppy	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	22

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's steamers, which [illegible] regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, [illegible], Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company's [illegible].

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. [illegible], will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	30	Leaves BUSSORAH	20
,, Kurrachee ... Sept.	3	,, Mahomerah	20
,, Guader	5	,, Fao	20
,, Muscat	7	,, Bushire	22
,, Bunder Abbas	8	,, Bahrein	23
,, Linga	10	,, Linga	27
,, Bushire	12	,, Bunder Abbas	29
,, Fao	14	,, Muscat ... Oct.	1
,, Mahomerah	14	,, Kurrachee	5
Arrives BUSSORAH Sept.	15	Arrives BOMBAY Oct.	9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 860 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. H. [illegible] will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 30th August 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 2nd September 1876, at 2 P. M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
[illegible]	£32	£15	Including food	£4	Without food
[illegible]	36	22		8	
Messina	[illegible]	24		9	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on MONDAY, 1st January 18 7.

All steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Humcaum Street.

Bombay, July 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. GLAMORGAN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Steamer.

BEMINGTON & Co.,
Agents s.s. Glamorgan.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.

PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Sept. 1876.
PERA	G. Hyde R. N.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	T. Dundas	2032	450	6th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond R. N. R.	2482	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	F. D. Steward	3742	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

[illegible] SUNDAY, the [illegible], from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. DECCAN, Captain J. D. Gaby, (3,429 Tons and 550 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after noon on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 1st September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA ...	2107	424	......	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA ...	2277	424	......	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA ...	2289	500	......	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA ...	2292	316	......	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA ...	2107	424	......	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS .... Rs. 550

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.
LIVERPOOL VIA NAPLES.

THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CELLA, Captain Holmes, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING, accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS, for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s s. Cella.

Bombay, 23rd August 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.

AUCTION SALE OF STOCK-IN-TRADE WITH GOOD WILL ATTACHED OF THE PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ESTABLISHMENT KNOWN BY THE NAME OF "INDIAN STATESMAN" AT SASSOON'S BUILDING.

On THURSDAY, the 31st day of August 1876, at 1 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the above place, by order of the Official Assignee and *In Re* Mr. S. L. Blanchard, an insolvent, the whole of his stock-in-trade of printing and publishing establishment, consisting of printing presses, types, type cases, compositors tables, stools, office furniture, fireproof treasury safe by John Lord and Co., Standard Reference books, &c., &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF CHINA GREEN TEA.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction in Messrs. A. C. Dady and Company's godown, No. 6, Church Lane, on account and at the risk of Dolla Manchund—

65 cases China green tea.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

NOTICE.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Rampart Row, by order of the Arbitrator, the whole of the stock-in-trade of the late Firm of Messrs. R. Partridge and Co., which consists of a large stock of ladies', gentlemen's, children's and riding boots, shoes, and slippers, also glass cupboards, tables, chairs, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French polished and richly carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a light English built Brougham, a strong Dog Cart, and handsome Grey Horse, &c., No 2, Grant Road, near the Bridge.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelain, the same comprises plated ware the property of R. [illegible], cruet and pickle frames, break[illegible] such as hotwater, tea set, waiter, butter pot, table, piano, and fast comer candlesticks, handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood furniture, such as a set of camp table in 3 pieces, handsome French polished side board, dining room chairs, teapoys, screens, whatnots, handsome circular, pier, card and oblong tables, easy and drawing room chairs, full backed conversation sofa, chiffoniers, music stands, rich carpets, firstrate engravings, plated double and treple light argand lamps, Lady's handsome writing tables, English iron bedstead, reclining couches, dressing and washing tables, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, chests of drawers, dispense articles, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome light brougham with serviceable horse and harness complete.

A light dogcart in excellent order.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LAW BOOKS.

On FRIDAY, the 1st September, at 2 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms a collection of valuable Law Books.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BREACH CANDY OR MAHALUXMEE.

On FRIDAY, the 1st September Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises at 4 P.M., by order of the Mortgagee, Jaitha Bhima & Co., and on account and risk of Mortgagors, Cullandass Nurotumdass and Munmohundass Nurotumdass.

All that piece or parcel of land, houses or Dhurmsallas, situate, lying at Breach Candy or Mahaluxmee on the north side of Warden road, in the subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 2,157 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the east by the chawl belonging to Dackjee Dadajee and by a public passage, on or towards the west by the vacant ground belonging to the temple of Dackjee Dadajee, on or towards the north by the property of Purb oo Bhasker Soonderjee, and on or towards the south by the vacant ground of Dackjee Dodajee's temple and by the said Warden road, and which was formerly in the occupation of Crusnarow Wasoodew, and now in the occupation of the said Visbookendas Hurribhoy.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable stock-in-trade of the late Hassum Munjee, consisting of best plated 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 light hanging argand lustres, 5, 6, 8, and 12 light chandeliers, wall shades, vase lamps, carriage, wall and table lamps, rich cut glassware of various patterns, best electro-plated goods; handsome porcelainware of various patterns, cutlery, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., on the top floor of Nos. 2 and 3, Marine Street Fort.

Under instructions from Messrs. Dwarkanath Juggonnath and Peeroo Mahomed, the Trustees of the late Hassum Munjee, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on TUESDAY the 5th, WEDNESDAY the 6th, THURSDAY the 7th, FRIDAY the 8th, and SATURDAY the 9th days of September next, sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at 1 P.M. each day, on the top floor of their rooms, in Marine Street, Fort, the whole of the extensive stock-in-trade of the said deceased, of which full particulars will be shortly given.

Catalogues are ready and the property is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 29th August 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROFESSOR THORN.

SECOND GRAND PERFORMANCE, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, AUGUST 29TH, FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
THE MYSTERIOUS SACK OF COMTE DE MONTE CHRISTO, &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class, Rs. 4. Family Tickets to admit Three, Rs. 10.
Second Class, Rs. 2. Gallery, Re. 1.

Seats may be secured at Messrs BRESLAUER and Co., Meadow Street, where a plan of the Hall can be seen.

Doors open at 8 o'clock: Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
RETURN OF THE
STAR COMPANY.
GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30TH.

The Successful London Extravaganza,
TURKO THE TERRIBLE!
and the Screaming Farce by H. J. Byron,
TIMOTHY TO THE RESCUE!

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle .... Rs. 3
Stalls .... ,,
Gallery and Pit One Rupee.

Seats can be secured at SOUNDY & Co.'s

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA:
OR
REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.
BY
LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'s MINT.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

MANAGER WANTED for a SPINNING and WEAVING MILL in an Up-country Town. He must be an EUROPEAN, and understand both SPINNING and WEAVING. Apply, stating salary expected and with Testimonials, to "X. Y.," Office of this Paper.

ORIENTAL SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of RUPEES 50 per SHARE out of the Profits realized by the Company during the half-year ending 30th June 1876, will be PAYABLE to the SHAREHOLDERS at the Registered Office of the Company, No 31, Meadow Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 4th September 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Shareholders are requested to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for their Dividend.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th instant to 4th September next, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JEHANGIR EDALJI DAVAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

THE POSITIVE
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL,
£500,000, with power to increase.
HEAD OFFICE,
34, CANNON STREET, LONDON.

A UNIFORM RATE OF PREMIUM FOR THE WHOLE WORLD, AND FOR ALL PROFESSIONS OR EMPLOYMENTS.

NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE OF POLICIES, AND LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED WITHOUT FINE.

SURRENDER VALUE OF POLICIES, (BEING 40 PER CENT. OF PREMIUMS PAID) FIXED AT TIME OF EFFECTING THE ASSURANCE.

POSITIVE NOTES OR PAID-UP POLICIES ISSUED ON [illegible] PREMIUM BEING PAID.

ALL NET PREMIUMS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER AT COMPOUND INTEREST, AND LODGED WITH OFFICIAL TRUSTEE TO MEET CLAIMS.

As an outer fortification to the system, £20 out of every £100, paid as Capital, is invested in Consols in trust, and forms a Guarantee Fund which can be made available (at any of the Company's Branches) at any time when a sudden mortality affects the ordinary Life Funds of the Company.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED
IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,
AFTER 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, OR 30 YEARS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,
Payable at decease of the First which shall fail of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.
Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,
Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The Positive, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION
OF
THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a POSITIVE NOTE, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstance whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had on application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM,
Agent.

Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONE WARES.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit attention to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of the above WARES, imported direct from leading Manufacturers.

TABLE GLASS WARE,
Of first-rate Material and Workmanship.
Complete Sets for 12 persons from Rs. 130 to Rs. 300.
In various Patterns for Daily Service, and a variety of beautiful Designs for Extra use.

VASES, CENTRE-PIECES, FLOWER TROUGHS AND TUBES.

BREAKFAST AND TEA SERVICES,
Of Richly-painted Porcelain in a variety of beautiful designs,
From Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.
Of Porcelain, with Gold Border and Line, with or without Flower,
From Rs. 50.
Of Best Stone China, with Blue, Green, Pink or Maroon Bands and Lines,
From Rs. 40.
Of Best Staffordshire Stoneware,
From Rs. 25.

CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELIERS, CANDELABRA, BRACKETS, TABLE AND OTHER LAMPS.
For Kerosine, Candles, and Oil.

DINNER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Opaque Porcelain,
In a variety of neat and serviceable patterns,
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 400.

DESSERT SERVICES,
Of Elegantly Painted and Gilt Porcelain,
From Rs. 50 to Rs. 300.

CHAMBER SERVICES,
Of best Staffordshire Stoneware or Stone China,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 90.

WEDGEWOOD, TERRA COTTA, AND ROCKINGHAM WARES,
and a
VARIETY OF USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL SUNDRIES.

A DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HATS.

ASQUITH & Co. have just received a large assortment of FELT HATS in Black and Brown Colours of the very newest shapes and finest qualities.

DRESS SILK AND DRAB FELT HATS,
by the best Makers.

ELLWOOD'S HELMETS,
in all shapes and colours.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW
SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,
As imported by MR. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.
PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH,
inclusive of packing.
Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER &c.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE

WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.
CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	16	to	20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to	30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to	40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to	50

JUST ARRIVED,
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.
WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and	27
Military Regulation Waterproof Capes	35

A. ALLAN,
TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette.")

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING

For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1871. Price per 100 Copies Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the Bombay Gazette Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining, & Co.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c. seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOHN MOIR and SON'S genuine SCOTCH JAMS are prepared with Fruit and pure Cane Sugar, without the admixture of the pulp of any other fruit.

FACTORIES, ABERDEEN AND LONDON.

PERFUMERY.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S

WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA, CORDOVA LIMA.
Sold by all first-class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIP FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON THE 15TH SEPTEMBER AT RANGOON.

THE Fine British-built ship PETER DENNY, 899 Tons Net Register, built at Aberdeen in 1863, classed 14 years A 1 in Lloyd's, now lying in RANGOON HARBOUR. She was RECOPPERED and EXTENSIVELY REPAIRED last July, and is amply found in Stores of all descriptions. Has also excellent accommodation for Passengers, and is admirably adapted for carrying Pilgrims.

TERMS—CASH.

For further particulars apply to

TODD, FINDLAY & Co.,
Rangoon.

Bombay, 28th August 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that MOTIRAM BHICOA intends to convey absolutely as a GIFT to his Wife RUTTONBAI, Daughter of HURJEEWANDAS RIKA, All that piece or parcel of Fazandari Land or Ground, with the Dwelling House and premises standing thereon, situate in 1st Bhooleswada Street, outside the Fort, in Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bhooleshwar, and assessed under No. 9, and bounded on the East by the 1st Bhooleswada Street, on the West by the public scavenger's passage, on the North by the house of Mokundas Nurotumdas, and on the South by [illegible] Bawa. All persons claiming by way of Inheritance, Mortgage, Gift or otherwise, are hereby required to make their claims known to the Undersigned within FOURTEEN DAYS from the date hereof, after which the Gift will be completed and any Claims thereafter preferred will be considered as [illegible]. Dated this 28th day of August 1876.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Attorneys for Motiram Bhicoa.

THE SOONDERDASS SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી સુંદરદાસ સ્પીનીંગ એન્ડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FOURTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 16th day of September 1876, at 3 P.M., to transact the following Business, viz.:—

1st. To receive and pass the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June 1876.
2nd. To declare Dividend.
3rd. To appoint two Directors in room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Directors,

શા. મુળજી જેઠાની કું.
ત. વીશરામ માવજી ની કું.

(Sd.) MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co., and
VISHRAM MHOWJEE & Co.,
Joint Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 25th August 1876.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th to 16th September 1876, both days inclusive.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION. In the Matter of Act X. of 1866, and of the BOMBAY and KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL and COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, (in Liquidation.)

Upon the APPLICATION of GOOLAM HOOSSEIN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, and upon reading his Petition herein and his Affidavit in support thereof, solemnly affirmed on the 24th day of August 1876, and the Exhibits thereto annexed, and upon reading the Indenture of Assignment dated the 22nd day April 1876, referred to in the said Affidavit, I do SANCTION the ASSIGNMENT of the ASSETS of the said Association made under and by virtue of the said Indenture, and I do Order under Section 166 of the above Act that TRIMBUCK RAMCHUNDRA in the said Petition and Affidavit named be permitted to RETIRE from the Liquidation of the abovenamed Company, and that the said Goolam Hoossein be and he is hereby APPOINTED the LIQUIDATOR of the abovenamed Company, in the place and stead of the said Trimbuck Ramchundra.—Dated this 24th day of August 1876.

L. H. BAYLEY.

FLETCHER AND SMITH,
Solicitors to the abovenamed
Goolam Hoossein.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—An AD INTERIM DIVIDEND at RUPEES EIGHTY (80) per SHARE (or 16 PER CENT per ANNUM) for the half year ended 30th June 1876, will be PAID on and after MONDAY next, the 4th September 1876, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., to the SHAREHOLDERS whose names will have stood on the Company's Register on the 31st instant, on PRODUCTION of their SHARE CERTIFICATES.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 1st, to THURSDAY, the 7th September, 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MUNCHERJEE NOWROJEE BANAJEE,

W. J. ESSAI,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT,
CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS,
BOMBAY.

PACKAGES and PARCELS LANDED, cleared through the Custom House, and forwarded to destination.

General assistance rendered to Passengers arriving by Rail or Sea.

Mofussil and Local Orders for Wines, Oilmanstores, Cheroots, Cigars, Furniture, Crockery and every description of Goods executed with despatch.

ALL TRANSACTION FOR CASH WITH SMALL PROFIT

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette.*

YOUNGER'S PALE ALE, just landed ex. TRENTHAM HALL, Rs. 18 per cask of 4 dozen quarts at the Godowns of C. MACDONALD and Co.

WANTED, A SMALL BUNGALOW of moderate Rent. Send particulars of accommodation and Rent required to "G." care of the *Bombay Gazette.*

TO LET, A GOOD RESIDENCE, OFFICE and SHOW ROOM in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply to BOLTON & Co., or J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to, or having CLAIMS against, the ESTATE of the late Dr. J. WILLIAMS, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, are required to send the same to the Undersigned before the 10th proximo, after which date no claims can be entertained.

P. HENSLOWE, Lieut.-Col.,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Hyderabad, Sind, 2nd August 1876.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PURCHASE of the BUILDING in ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, at present occupied by Messrs. Bean, Ashley and Co. and Reuter's Telegram Company, Limited, and formerly in the occupation of the London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited. Particulars may be obtained on application to the Undersigned.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN RUPEES PER SHARE (FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM) will be PAYABLE at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 7th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 4th to 7th instant, both days inclusive.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 3rd August 1876.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified, with reference to the advertisement of the 21st June 1876, that the Government of India are prepared to PURCHASE about 600 HORSES suitable for ARMY PURPOSES during the year 1876-77, and about the same number in the year 1877-78.

Calcutta.	Bareilly.	The purchases will be made by Remount Agents at the stations named in the margin.
Allahabad.	Umballa.	
Cawnpore.	Lahore.	The purchases will, except under special circumstances, be made only between the 1st October and 1st April.
Lucknow.	Mooltan.	
Agra.	Sialkote.	
Morar.	Rawul Pindi.	
Meerut.	Peshawar.	

Horses and Mares of all breeds will be received, but they must be within the prescribed age, four to seven years.

The average price for a Remount has been fixed at Rs. 550. Every Horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average of the purchases does not exceed that limit.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Simla, the 31st July 1876.

PROVISION FOR WIFE AND FAMILY.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY AFFORDS THE GREATEST FACILITIES IN THE WAY OF FAMILY PROVISION TO EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA.

The Position of the Company at the end of its 50th year is briefly as follows:—

THE REVENUE—rapidly increasing—is upwards of Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand pounds per annum.

THE ACCUMULATED FUNDS amount to upwards of FIVE MILLIONS STERLING, and are invested only in the most unexceptionable Securities.

THE NEW BUSINESS transacted in 1875 (£1,509,528 8 4) is the largest business ever transacted in a single year by any Scotch Life Assurance Office.

THE remarkable progress of the Company, accelerating from year to year, and the guarantees of continued prosperity afforded by its commanding position and extensive connections at Home as well as in India and the Colonies, strongly recommend the STANDARD to the confidence of the Provident classes of the community willing to secure the benefits of Life Assurance under exceptionally favourable conditions.

COPIES OF THE ANNUAL REPORT, FORMS OF PROPOSAL, and all further information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Life Office,
12, Rampart Row, Bombay, Aug. 1876.

NOTICES.

BY THE PERMISSION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,
AT LANOWLEE, IN POONA DISTRICT,
To be held on the 15th December 1876.

NUMBER OF TICKETS 51,000, REDUCED TO 27,000 TICKETS, 2 RUPEES EACH.

NUMBER OF PRIZES 400, REDUCED TO 3 PRIZES.

CASH PRIZES NONE.

1 Prize—One Large Bungalow tiled-roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 20,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Large Bungalow, Galvanized roof, styled Lanowlee Hotel, proximate value Rs. 18,000, with Compound.
1 Prize—One Small Bungalow, tiled roof portion of the Hotel, proximate value Rs. 3,000, with Compound.

The Bungalows are known as Lanowlee Hotel.

It is the intention of the Proprietor to dispose of the above property by Public Lottery for which he has obtained permission of the Government, and requests his friends and patrons to assist him in his undertaking as he is intending to build another hotel in a more convenient position and more suited to the requirement of visitors. The drawing will take place at Lanowlee positively on the 15th December 1876 before a Committee and such of the Ticketholders as may be present on the occasion.

Agents are invited for outstations; liberal Commission will be allowed.

Tickets to be had of the undermentioned Agents.

For further particulars apply to

ARDASEER MERWANJEE,
Proprietor, Lanowlee Hotel.

Lanowlee, 1st July 1876.

AGENTS:—Bombay—ATMARAM SAGOON, Esquire, Bookseller, Kalbadevi Road; W. J. ESSAI, Esquire, General Merchant and Commission Agent; JEHANGHIER BAZONJEE KARANEE, Esquire, Bookseller, Fancy Bazaar, Fort; PALONJEE PESTONJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Esquire; GOPAL ARAYEN & Co., Booksellers, Kalbadevi; and FRANCIS NETTO, Esquire, Agent, Madras.

GRIMAULT & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8,
PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & Co. beg to inform the public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their CELEBRATED REMEDIES, all prepared according to the formulas of the French Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioners in all parts of the civilized world.

Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co. call particular attention to the fact that their preparations do not rank with the ENGLISH and AMERICAN QUACK MEDICINES, as they all bear their pharmaceutical denominations; so that physicians know the exact nature and property of the prescribed remedy.

The following list contains some of these renowned preparations, which, as well as all the others, are constantly kept by the GRIMAULT'S AGENTS, who receive them direct from Paris.

DR. LEARS' PHOSPHATE OF IRON.

This preparation, which contains the two chief elements of the bones and blood, is a rapid cure for ANEMIA, CHLOROSIS, and IMPOVERISHED BLOOD. It has NO COSTIVE PROPERTIES and exerts NO ACTION UPON THE TEETH.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

The DISEASES OF THE CHEST, reputed incurable to this day, will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME. ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, the different types of COUGH, never resist to its salutary influence.

GRIMAULT & CO.'S MATICO CAPSULES AND INJECTION.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE and CHRONIC DISEASES. It has not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTO-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

TONIC, RECONSTITUENT and DIGESTIVE of prime orders particularly suitable to FEEBLE SUBJECTS, CONVALESCENTS, OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in them the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION of the BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, and WET NURSES (whose Milk it enriches).

JULIEN'S FRUIT, A VEGETABLE PURGATIVE.

Under the form of a "Bonbon" of the MOST AGREEABLE [illegible] is used with great success against CONSTIPATION, DYSENTERY, DYSPEPSIA, GASTRALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, SKIN DISEASES.

ASTHMA CURED
BY
GRIMAULT & CO.'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS of VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

AGENTS:—
Bathgate & Co., Calcutta.
Corfield & Co., do.
Barry & Co., Madras.
Treacher & Co., Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,
And all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humours;
IT CANNOT FAIL.

To effect a complete cure, it used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful anti-bilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

We warn the public against dangerous compositions made in imitation of the above Preparations and supplied from England and the Continent to the Indian bazars.

Avoid imposition and exhorbitant prices by applying to

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay. Messrs. F. W. HEILGERS & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agent:—ESUF ELY DIPTULLA, No. 3, Pie Market near Juma Musjid, Bombay.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fevers, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands.—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

PALE TONIC BITTERS,
As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.
"VAUGHAN JONES'" CELEBRATED ORANGE BITTERS.
("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

Are a fine tonic, very fragrant, and a delicious flavour. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of Norton's Camomile Pills, London.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 28TH AUGUST 1876.

As usual on Monday we have no commercial telegrams from Home to notice, and business here continues in the same quiet and inactive state. The reports from up-country are of a decidedly more cheerful character, the past few days' rains having been general throughout the districts. In some few places the previous drought has caused damage, which even a copious rainfall now cannot entirely remedy, and the crops everywhere will be late, but with seasonable weather henceforward the ultimate out-turn should be close on an average. Trade will scarcely feel the benefit of this improvement in prospects yet a while, but the effect will be marked so soon as the season opens. Already dealers show more willingness to enter into contracts for Seeds, &c. for future delivery, while buyers of imports will have more inducement to operate in anticipation of a future demand.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 26th instant shows the following changes:—

Government Balance at H. O.	Inc. Rs.	23,39,860
Do. do. Branches...	Dec. "	56,175
Deposits	" "	12,71,107
Government Securities	" "	1,33,679
Loans	" "	5,67,203
Bills Discounted	" "	6,40,466
Cash with Correspondents	Inc. "	2,77,499
Cash and Currency Notes	" "	30,16,503

The position thus shown requires no comment. The decrease in the Deposits is accounted for by the falling off in Loans and Bills Discounted, and the increase in the Government Balance is evidently meant to strengthen the Bank in anticipation of Council drafts.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been quiet with very little passing. The Banks have shown a disposition to draw on slightly better terms, but they do not seem strong at the advance and rates, though higher, are not strong. We quote:—

Bank bills, on demand	......1s. 7 11/16 to 2d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 15/16d.	"
Credits 3 "	...1s. 8d.	"
Documents 3 "	...1s. 8 to 1/16d.	"

On Calcutta and in Government Paper we have not heard of any actual business and rates are nominally the same.

The SHARE MARKET has been firm, especially for Spinning and Weaving Scrip, and although transactions have been moderate, we quote a general advance of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share. In other Companies there in nothing doing and values are as last quoted.

COTTON continues very quiet at unchanged prices. The enquiry on European account is still insignificant, but the local Mills are steady buyers.

FREIGHTS are very dull. For the Anchor Line Steamer on the berth for Liverpool £1-15, has been paid to day for small lots, but the best offer made for the other disengaged steamers in harbour is £1-10. There is no sailing ship on the Liverpool berth yet.

PIECE GOODS are quiet but very firm. In ready Goods there is not much doing, but some considerable transactions have taken place to arrive in 39-inch Shirtings at previous rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	111
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
40,000	500	all	10 p.ct	Bank of Bombay	17
10,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras......	625
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	350
40,000	$125	all	6p.ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	300
40,000	[illegible]	all	5 p.ct 5 do.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
87 22	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	113
80,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank......	505

LAND COMPANIES.

3,948	1,000	all	125	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,185
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	101
1,750	1,000	1,000	20 p.s.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	130

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

[illegible]	1,250	all	50 p.s*	Alexandra S. & W. Co.	1,285
500	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,770
20,000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	80
300	2,000	all	...	Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,600
900	1,000	all	50 p.s	Bombay United	1,275
1,800	150	all	10	Broach Mills	150
900	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co.	1,060
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,090
2,400	500	450	...	Central India S.&W. Co.	560
1,500	1,250	all	50p.s*	Fleming S. & W. Co......	1,255
1,400	1,000	all	60ps*	Great Eastern	1,330
2,000	300	...	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
875	1,000	all	10p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co......	1,250
1,000	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co...	850
750	1,000	all	10p.s*	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,125
750	1,000	all	30p.s*	Khandeish Spinning	1,060 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	K. Muconjee S.& W.Co.	1,015
[illegible]	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,160
425	1,000	all	12p.s	Madras U. Spinning	1,190
20,000	50	25	..	Manchester & Bombay S & W. Co.	35
1,900	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co......	415
2,000	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's......	1,355
1,443	1,000	all	60ps*	Morarjee Spinning......	1,395
2,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co......	325
920	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
400	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co......	950
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co......	425
1,000	625	all	60ps*	Oriental	860
675	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,500	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co......	1,020
[illegible]	1,000	all	50p.s	Soonderdas Spinning ..	1,080
1500	1,000	25	125p.	Do. do. 1/4 share	250
2500	1,000	all	...	Sholapore S. & W. Co.	1,000
1,000	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

[illegible]	[illegible]	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	281
£20	103 14 6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares......	196
£20	65 7 8	do.	Ditto	72
£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
150	1,000	5 do.	B.B.& C.I. Railway Co	1,100
£18	193 V 15	do.	Do. New Shares......	238

PRESS COMPANIES.

460	5,000	2,850	15 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,250xd
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co., Kurrachee...	600
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
100	1,000	1,000	18 p.c.	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
200	2,750	2,200	85 ps	Apollo Press Co.	860
150	1,000	all	60	Bellary	715 xd.
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)...	510
1,000	850	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	250
400	250	all	10 p.s	Broach Cotton Co.	90
7,000	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co.	900
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co.	15
500	1,880	all	170 ps	Colaba Press Co.	200
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co.	175
350	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co......	900
150	8,500	8,250	125	Fort Press Co.	1,600
300	500	all	35 ps	French Press Co.	400
150	1,000	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	410
3,120	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	340
500	2,000	all	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,075
120	...	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
600	500	all	15 p.ct	Sassoon's Press Co.	560
400	850	750	467	Scinde Press Co.	405 xd.
1,000	1,000	925	175 ps	Scinde & Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited......	1,125
100	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	600nl
45	1,000	...	120ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	850

Per share, for the year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,500	£1,500	1500	16p.ct	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,580
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay Gas Company	60
600	1,000	all	80 ps	Bombay Saw Mills Co.	700
500	500	300	86 ps	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	220 xd.
1,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld.	76
1,000	500	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co...	21
1,000	500	all	8 p.ct	Treacher & Co.	470
3,000	250	all	6 p.ct	Viegas Patent Slip Co. ..	38

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th August as compared with the statement issued on the 19th August:—

LIABILITIES.	19th August. Rs.	26th August. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	20,00,000	20,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	65,48,097	88,87,957
Do. do. do. at Branches.	19,15,203	18,59,0 8
Other Deposits	1,31,81,395	1,19,10,788
Post Bills	65,661	65,561
Cash Credits, undrawn	4,16,683	4,14,363
	3,41,27,539	3,51,27,717
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	66,14,416	1,64,80,737
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,99,376	14,77,665
Loans on Security of do. do.	17,16,837	11,49,634
Current Accounts, overdrawn	334	789
Bills Discounted	1,18,46,089	1,12,05,543
Stamps	4,136	4,235
Dead Stock ...... Rs. 5,16,699		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,55,000	3,61,699	3,61,699
Bullion		
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	6,85,276	9,57,735
Cash and Currency Notes	1,74,73,176	1,34,89,6 9
	3,41,27,539	3,51,27,717

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·744
Temperature of the Air......	79·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·8
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	·876
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	84·9
Minimum do. do. read at 9-30 a. m.)...	75·0
General Direction of wind	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	475
Fall of Rain	0·24 inches.
Total fall during the month	3·32 "
" " " year	33·99 "
Additional fall up to 10 a.m. of the 28th......	0·10 "

SMITH, EDWARDS & CO.'S MONTHLY COTTON CIRCULAR.

ADELAIDE BUILDINGS, CHAPEL STREET,
LIVERPOOL, 31ST JULY 1876.

THE market has not fluctuated much during the past month, and prices close substantially the same as they opened.

At the date of our last report great depression prevailed, Middling Uplands on the spot and for September delivery were quoted about 6d. but in the first week of July a further fall of ⅛d occurred, bringing Uplands to 5⅞d. on the spot, and occasional sales were made as low as 5 9-16d. landing, 5 11-16d. for September delivery, and 5 13-16d. for new crop shipments. The distressing state of trade in Manchester, aggravated by a further heavy fall in Indian exchange, was the chief cause of the depression. The market steadied about this point, and arrival Cotton regained ⅛d. of the decline, but the tone of the market was weak and uncertain during the second and third weeks of the month. Manchester gave very little response, and many people thought the improvement would die out. Indian exchange and the price of silver in London had been showing signs of rallying for some time, but not sufficiently so to inspire much confidence; however, last week they took a decided start, the rise being fully 8 per cent from the lowest point touched. This affected Manchester very beneficially, bringing in a good demand for Eastern cloth, and checking the tendency to short time; spinners being quite out of Cotton entered our market freely, and with an active demand, prices both on the spot and to arrive advanced ⅛d to ¼d per lb, bringing quotations rather above the opening prices of the month. The improvement is most marked in low American Cotton. Our spinners have been large users of it for some months, attracted by its comparative cheapness, and the necessity of reducing the cost of their production to the utmost, and now the stock is getting sensibly reduced and holders are able to obtain a marked advance, amounting to ⅜d per lb on the lowest point of the month, and ½d to ⅝d on the lowest sales of the year. Surat Cotton has also felt the improvement latterly, and prices are generally advanced ⅛d to ¼d per lb; Egyptians, though hardening in price, have not advanced materially. To-day the business has reached the large amount of 18,000 bales, at a partial advance of 1-16d on the spot, but without change for arrivals, and we quote at the close 6d to 6-1 16d for Uplands on spot and for September delivery, and 6⅛d for new crop shipment.

The Manchester Market during the greater part of July presented a scene of intense stagnation. We have never known business there in a more deplorable state, the continuous fall in silver and Eastern exchange completely paralysed merchants, who were suffering ruinous losses, and could form no calculations about the future; the production became almost unsaleable at any price, and there seemed to be no remedy except prolonged and widespread short time. Prices at one time fell so low that 32s twist, of poor quality, was sold at 7¼d, and goods correspondingly low; the loss on production was so severe that short time was adopted by many individual spinners and manufacturers, and numerous meetings were held to organise combined action; no movement of late years seemed so likely to succeed, until the improvement of silver and exchange brought relief to the market. During the last fortnight a considerable business has been done in Manchester, stocks of Eastern shirtings have been reduced; and Yarns generally have sold freely at some advance; the effect has been to put off the short time movement, but whether it can be permanently dispensed with remains to be seen. The great accumulation of stocks in Manchester has not been cleared away; the margin to the producer is but little improved, for the raw material has gained about as much as the manufactured, and should the demand in Manchester fall off, the difficulty of moving the production would be as great as ever.

A strong and continuous demand from all quarters is necessary to relieve Manchester effectually, and that will only come about through a general revival of trade and confidence; the movements of silver and exchange are very uncertain, and the market is far too dependent upon them to have real stability. We think at the moment the tendency is to resume full time working, and the consumption is probably between 50,000 and 55,000 bales per week, and will soon reach the latter figure if the demand holds on. No doubt spinners as a rule are bare of Cotton and must buy their full weekly consumption.

The money market during the past month has been extremely quiet, while the rate for short loans and for the discount of prime paper has been as low as 1 per cent. There is no sign of any change at present; the stock of bullion in the Bank of England has reached the unprecedented figure of 33 millions, while that in the Bank of France has risen as high 83 millions! These enormous accumulations speak volumes as to the depression of trade. Nothing but extraordinary stagnation and want of confidence could make lenders of capital accept such a rate as 1 per cent, and it remains to be seen whether great masses of money will be allowed to lie on deposit at such nominal rates.

It will be contrary to all past experience if some speculative mania does not ultimately result from this state of things; but for the present all speculative investments are shunned, and the intermediary class of financiers, promoters of companies and such like, are regarded as enemies of mankind. Recent trials in the courts of law have brought into the light of day the various artifices whereby the public have been duped out of their money, and while these are fresh in mind there is little chance of new schemes succeeding. The time must come, however, when the flow of capital from this to the new countries of the world will be resumed with mutual benefit; and what is wanted is the creation of a sounder and more honest financial machinery to take the place of that which has broken down.

The prospects of the market have, on the whole, improved slightly of late—the intense depression that overhung Manchester and Liverpool has been relieved a little, and a rather more sanguine view prevails. The statistical position of our market is sound—the time has come when the stock must run rapidly down; imports will be very light for three or four months, and as holders get relieved the financial position will improve, money will be abundant and easily obtained, and there will be no pressure to sell from financial causes—indeed we might almost say that this state of things has already been reached, for there is evidently no pressure to sell from want of money, nor is there any fear of failures in our market—losers have been [illegible] and the stock is [illegible] prices.

At the same time there is very little speculative feeling here; people's ideas have greatly moderated. Small profits satisfy operators, and large advances in price are almost impossible—the expectation of a return to high values has quite passed away, and 6d to 6½d for Midding Uplands measures the expectations of most holders of Cotton.

The American crop is getting on well as a whole, and yet the accounts are by no means so good as last year—we think that the Mississippi Valley, where the great crop of last year was chiefly made, is much less promising—the crop is backward, the plant green and sappy, and very liable to insect damage, and we already hear great fears expressed of serious injury from worms. The Atlantic States on the other hand are doing splendidly and promise a decidedly better yield than last year, but they are far less important than the great States along the Mississippi. We should say that American opinion is almost unanimous that the crop is not likely to equal the last, and at the moment 4¼ millions seems to be the average expectation. The next month is a critical time, for worms are then expected. If this peril is escaped we may begin to predict a heavy yield, but it is premature to fix upon figures at present.

We should say that the state of trade in Manchester will have more effect on this market for some time than the reports of the Crop; the improvement that has recently shown itself in [illegible], resting as it does mainly on the price of silver and the Eastern exchange, and we would not build too much upon its continuance. At the same time we may safely infer that the lowest point of Manchester for this autumn has been touched, and that purchases at the extraordinarily low prices current will do no harm to merchants, and may under certain circumstances prove very remunerative. Should the feeling spread widely that the course of Cotton values will be upward rather than downward next season, we might see a large and continuous demand in Manchester for some time. Should that feeling not arise, there is risk that depression will return as bad as ever, and that short time will be forced on the trade to a greater extent than has yet taken place.

With regard to Eastern politics we would observe that the feeling is more hopeful; the war between Turkey and its feudatories does not look like lasting long. Servia is no doubt overmatched, and may at any time sue for mediation which the Great Powers would willingly support; the atrocious manner in which the Turks are carrying on war deprives them of all friends in Europe; the public feeling of this country is becoming excited on the subject, and as Russia has given up for the present its ambitious designs it surely would not be difficult for England and her to come to a common understanding as to the measures which are necessary to protect the Christian subjects of the Porte. We think the Great Powers of Europe will be compelled to intervene before long, and with a better mutual understanding than when they made their last abortive attempt. It is evident that when they agree heartily upon a common policy they must and will enforce it upon Turkey: the time has come when that barbarous Power must either be overthrown or placed under the stringent control of more civilised nations. We think that public opinion is ripe for some measure of this kind, if our Government were bold enough to propose one.

P.S. FOR INDIA, 3RD AUGUST.—The market continues active, with a large daily business, and prices continue to harden; Surats are in small supply and firmly held. The latest quotations for arrivals are, 5⅛d for Good Broach (F.G.F.C.) due, 4⅞d for June shipment, Cape, Dhollera, Good Fair (G.F.C.), and 4 9/16d for August shipment, Canal, Good Fair (F.F.C.)

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. COMMILLA, 550 tons, Captain J. C. Sharp, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Kurrachee (August 24th), in ballast, and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. R. Williamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kurrachee (August 25th), with a general cargo and forty-seven deck passengers.

THE ship STATELY, 1,673 tons, Captain M. O'Brien, which arrived in harbour on the 26th instant from Moulmain (June 23rd), with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

THE S. S. MADRAS, 1,079 tons, Captain T. S. North, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Cardiff (July 20th), via the Suez Canal, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch, Beyts & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. ETHIOPIA, 1,314 tons, Captain J. H. Atkinson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. H. G. Marchant, two European sailors, and thirty-nine deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
28	Akola (s)	Williamson	Kurrachee, Aug 25.
	Ethiopia (s)	Atkinson	Calcutta, Aug 2.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Madras, to Marseilles.
Schooner Mahi, to Cochin and Colombo.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Glamorgan—500 barrels alum, Morarjee Natha; 58 barrels glassware, Bharmull Bhima.

FROM LONDON.

Renown s—9 packages hardware, Esabhoy Tyebally; 2 cases wine and 1 cask corks, Rogers and Co; 6 cases bacon, 3 cases cheese, 1 case ham and 18 cases oilmanstores, Bomanjee Manockjee Pusthuckey; 15 cases whiskey, Jehangerjee Rustomjee.

Trinacria s—49 cases acid, Rogers and Co; 10,000 fire bricks, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co; 50 boxes bar soap, Hajee Esmail Fazul; 3 cases hardware, Cowasjee Shapoorjee.

Deccan s—20 cases slate pencil, Abdoolally Dawoodbhoy; 20 casks iron nails, Hassumally Lalimeya; 16 cases sherry, Jewanjee Eduljee and Sons.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Precurseur s—200 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Son. Australia s—10 cases brandy and 80 cases claret, C Bouneylalle and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s—75 bales wool, Shamjee Veerjee; 92 bales wool, Cullianjee Ramjee; 28 bales cotton, Boon, Ashley and Co; 95 bales cotton, Seniorund Goolalchund; 50 bales cotton, Goculdass Cullianjee; 314 bales cotton, Jaitha Burridass; 400 bales cotton, Vinay and Co; 60 bales cotton, Nursee Jaitha; 44 bales wool, Piraz Luckmidass; 408 cwts wheat, Ruzubally Ally Reza; 252½ cwts gall, Mooljeebhoy Gangjee; 39 bales wool, Nundram Bhegraz; 125 bales cotton, Goculdass Toolseedass.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Madras s—11,400 cwts wheat and 1,071 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—24 tins castor oil, C. Grondona.

FOR NAPLES.

Trinacria s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Deccan s—32 cases broken glasses, Currimbhoy Nanjee; 73 bags opiates, Manockjee Nusserwanjee Pashaw; 15 bales twist, C Byramjee; 85 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 157 bales twist, and 155 bales cotton, E D Sassoon; 50 bales cotton, Hajee Essac Ellias; 35 bales cotton, and 60 cases broken glasses, Currimbhoy Ebram; 56 bales twist, Hajee Abdool Noor Momed; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 5 bales twist, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy; 34 packages cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen; 40 bales twist, The A S and W Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1090 Sir John Lawrence, Cartmer—H. F. Soares & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL via CANAL.

1348 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HULL.

1342 Oithona, Reed—Wallace & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1293 Pera (s), Hyde—Mails, 1st Sept.
1406 Sumatra (s), Almond—Mails, 15th Sept.

FOR GENOA.

1596 Australia (s), Bozzoni—C. Grondona.

FOR HAVRE.

1182 Magdala, Jones—Polly & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1079 Madras (s), North—MacCulloch, Beyts & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1175 Tiverton, Cowley—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM OR CONTINENT.

738 Renown (s), Smith—H. Soares.

FOR HONGKONG.

1384 Deccan (s), Goby—Mails, 4th September.

FOR SINGAPORE.

1036 Fortune, Taylor.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1128 Dacca (s), Irvine—B. I. S. N. Co.
790 Florence Treat, Short—Farnham & Co.
2278 Great Victoria, Casey—Killick, Nixon & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

544 Pachamba (s), Franks—B. I. S. N. Co.
685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

101 Leticia, Nacoda.

NOT FIXED.

315 Akola (s), Williamson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1666 Cella (s), Holmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
55 Commilla (s), Sharp—B. I. S. N. Co.
1314 Ethiopia (s), Atkinson—B. I. S. N. Co.
2114 Guy Mannering (s), Campbell—W. Nicol & Co.
1571 Glamorgan (s), Laws—Remington & Co.
1273 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1339 Louisa, Watson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
1073 Stately, O'Brien—Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
1116 Lord Clyde, Protuno—R. F. Dewacha.
162 Oorun (s), Baker.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
101 Pehlwan (s), DeCosta.
135 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1081 Daphne, (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 9, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 26.

Wacher, Lieut Col, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Secunderabad.

AUGUST 27.

Hutcheson, Surg, Bengal M S, on Medl Cert, from Chunar.
Sandwith, Col, Bombay 8th Regt N I, on Medl Cert, from Poona.
Nusian(?), Surg Major, Bengal A M D, on sick leave, from Allahabad.

AUGUST 28.

Clements, Lieut Col, Bombay 3rd Regt N L I, on duty, from Baroda.

HIGH COURT.—29TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

111-78—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Tejpal Khatav—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part Heard.
44-74—Fletcher and Smith—Ebrahim bin Rujab vs Abdool Rahemon—Crawford and Boevey.
107-76—In person—Hajee Mahomed Joosub vs Ahmed Goolam M.
62-76—In person—Tricumjee Morarjee vs Bhaidoodin bin Fazloodin—Mr Bicknell.
183-76—P Kavasjee—Allarakia Nathoo vs Khutree Essack Hajee and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.
5-75—In person—Dadameya Noormahomed vs Goolbabee widow—K and Prescot and Winter.
[illegible] Dhunjeebhoy vs Mulchund Ruttonsey—Mr Bicknell.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

105-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and others vs Muncherjee Dadabhoy—Prescot and Winter—Part heard.

For Argument on Judge's Summons.

377-70—Crawford and Boevey—Mitibhai and others vs Limjee Nowrojee Banajee and others—Lynch and Tobin and Macfarlane and Pollock.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and two Assessors MR. ORMISTON and MR. A. W. FORDE.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimant—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

504-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—The National Spinning and W Co Ld vs Ballabhoy Vizbhoocandass.
710-75—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere S and W Co Ld vs Carsondass Narronjee.
373-76—Macfarlane and Pollock—Pranjivandass Hurjivandass vs Jeevandass Lakhmidass and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Mr Judge.
383-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Toolseedass Dhunjee vs Gopalrao Moshriff and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.
301-76—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Oriental Bank Corporation vs Dhunjee Morarjee D and others.
309-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—H Arthur Fenner vs Veerjee Parshotum.
401-76—Jefferson and Payne—Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy vs Fazullah Cassumbhai.

LONG CAUSES.

160-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Amrut Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Sooltanally vs Rahimbhoy Allarakhia—Crawford and Boevey.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Mullee and Bomanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Hearn.
208-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantram vs Sadashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescott and Winter.
190-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Elias Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhan and G and Mr. Skipsey.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	Sept 1 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	Aug 30 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	6-0 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	30 ...	11-0 A.M. ...	1-30 P.M.
China	Sept 4 ...	3-0 P.M. ...	No after
Australia	" 16 ...	5-0 P.M. ...	Packet.
Mauritius and Reunion	" 22 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-0 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	" 22 ...	3-30 P.M. ...	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 P.M. The following are the revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 1-30 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 1 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 3 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 P.M., and registered letters at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M. and up to starting time (5 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under:—

	5-30 P.M.		5-30 P.M.
Friday......	Sept 1	Friday	Sept. 15
"	" 8	"	" 22

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Cov. rs not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first in the Schedule except whether there is quicker despatch by some other route or where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows:—

	per ½ oz. AIR	Pies.
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland	5	0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday......	Sept 4	Tuesday	Oct 3
"	" 18	"	" 17

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	Sept 16	Saturday	Nov 11
"	Oct 14	"	Dec 9

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 P.M.

Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mails.		*Supplemental Mails.*	
Friday	Sept 22	Friday	Sept 1
		Monday	Oct 2

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamer, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

COUPER—August 26th, at Byculla, Mrs. J. Couper, of a daughter, premature.

REYNOLDS—August 24th, at Malligaum, the wife of Playford Reynolds, Esq., C. E., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JONES—August 19th, at Emerald Villa, 28, Circular Garden Reach Road, the wife of Henry Edwin Jones, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

O'REILLY—August 10th, at Gulmurg, Cashmere, Mrs. Sarah O'Reilly, aged 58 years and 2 months, widow of the late Sergeant O'Reilly, H. M's. 32nd Foot, and the faithful nurse of Mrs. John Morice.

JONES—August 21th, at Emerald Villa, 28, Circular Garden Reach Road, Catherine, the beloved wife of Henry Edwin Jones daughter of the late James William Heffernan, and grand-daughter of Captain W. May, aged 19 years, 5 months, and 10 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1876.

FOR a good many years the province of Sind, and more especially the district of Hydrabad, has suffered much from the depredations of some daring and clever housebreakers, the chief of whom was one Ibrahim Jetoi. At last, however, Ibrahim's fate has overtaken him, and the manner of his exit was curious and interesting enough to furnish stuff for a romance. Ibrahim's career was, we might say, a brilliant one, from a criminal point of view; for he was patronised by the clergy and bankers, feared by the police, and beloved of the ladies of the country. Four times he escaped from jail, the last time from Hydrabad in spite of fetters, chains, high walls, warders, and armed policemen; and the belief was gaining ground that he had a charmed life and was not born to be hanged. Well, the latter part of the superstition turned out to be true, though the sad end of the Sind Jack Shepherd belies the first part; for a week ago poor Ibrahim was found murdered in the jungles beyond Hallah, a loaded double-barrelled gun and a naked sword besmeared with blood lying by his side. His appearance showed that he had been murdered in his sleep, and had not had time to offer any resistance to his murderer, who with one blow nearly cut his head off. The man who thus rid this district of one of the most successful *budmashes* that ever lived in Sind was one Bachelshah, and he was arrested early next morning in a field a couple of miles off. He had at the time of his capture a drawn sword and dagger in his hands, and attempted to show fight, but the police pressing upon him from the front and some people from behind, he was secured without doing any further mischief. Bachel himself only lately escaped from the Nara jail, where he was undergoing a sentence of eight years' imprisonment, and he was always the trusted friend and co-adjutor of Ibrahim. It appears, however, that when both were together in the Hydrabad jail at the beginning of the year, Ibrahim promised, in case of his successful escape, to manage Bachel's escape also, which for some reason or other he failed to do. Soon after the former gained his freedom the latter was transferred to the Nara, where he remained until the end of July, when he likewise succeeded in getting away. The first news he heard was that Ibrahim, disregarding the maxim "honour among thieves," had supplanted him in the affections of a young woman, whom Bachel formerly had honoured with his attentions. Brooding over this treachery, and burning for revenge, he sought and found Ibrahim, but being not his match in daring or strength he simulated friendship and joined him in a housebreaking expedition, in which they succeeded in carrying off a couple of hundred rupees' worth of ornaments. Saturday, the 11th, found both near Butta in the Hallah talooka, and there in the jungle they agreed to pass the night. Both must have lain down to sleep, as the appearance of the ground indicated, and Bachel must have murdered his companion during the first hours of the morning. The murderer is now under trial before the Sessions Court, and though the evidence against him is naturally but circumstantial, it is strong of its kind. There was a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the capture of Ibrahim, but it is feared that Bachelshah will not obtain it.

IN our comments last week on Dr. Copleston's interference with the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon, we pointed out that the Bishop's demands are unsupported by any authority derivable from Act of Parliament or Letters Patent and are flatly opposed to the policy of religious neutrality to which the English Government has solemnly pledged itself. We observe that the *Guardian* of the 2nd instant in an article entitled "The Church in India" has come to nearly the same conclusion—not, however, with reference to Dr. Copleston's case, of which it had not then heard, but as to the jurisdiction of Indian bishops generally in what may be called a purely missionary field. The opinion of that Church authority is that the Indian establishment was created "chiefly if not entirely" to supply the spiritual needs of English churchmen in this country, that by Act of Parliament, Letters Patent, and the Proclamation of 1858 the functions of the bishops are limited to those of a chaplain-general, and further that there is an incongruity and injustice in taxing a heathen land for the support of a proselytising agency; such a procedure is, in fact, immoral and likely to hinder rather than to promote the spread of the truth. The truest way, therefore, thinks the *Guardian*, of spreading Christianity in the land, of converting the Church in India into the Church *of* India, will be to found bishoprics that shall have no connexion with the State. There is no doubt some exaggeration here; for the Letters Patent clearly give a bishop wider powers than any chaplain-general could have any pretence to claim. There is also an inconsistency in the argument; for after expressing the conviction that the bishops are debarred both on legal and political grounds from superintending missionary work, the *Guardian* approvingly remarks that "the bishops of India have interpreted their "duties by a higher light than is shed by Royal "Proclamations and Letters Patent, and the "honoured names of Cotton, Milman, and Douglas "recal to us noble examples of missionary spirit "and effort." None but a narrow mind doubtless can fail to feel admiration for the missionary spirit by which those good men were actuated; but it is obvious that if the bishops of a State Church, in which there are three strong religious parties, are to be above the law and policy of the nation, not only the peace but the very existence of that Church must be endangered. The only possible way by which so complex a body of churchmen can be kept together is by the bishops, priests and deacons of all parties yielding a respectful obedience to the laws of their church, to the law by which they continue to exist as an establishment and by which alone order and discipline are maintained. But the history of the English Ecclesiastical Courts for the last few years reveals a strong tendency in the ultra-High Church party to ignore or despise the law of its existence. High churchmen openly avow their contempt and impatience at the restraints of that law and are beginning rather to desire than to deprecate disestablishment. The mere existence, therefore, of such feelings in any section of the Church is in itself a strong argument against carrying out the theory that bishops are "a law unto themselves." We must, however, express our firm conviction that the highest and most sacred authority upon which the powers of a bishop of the Established Church can be based is the written authority of Parliament and the Queen. It is the *lex scripta* that takes precedence of all other law; it is both just and omnipotent because self-imposed by the nation itself; upon its charters the English people have fought out their civil and religious liberty; and Englishmen continue, let us hope, to inherit a profound respect for its decrees. To set up, therefore, the private conviction, or, as the *Guardian* would phrase it, the "higher light" of any man so as in effect to over-ride this supreme law; to foist into the principles of diocesan-government the metaphysics of Apostolical Succession—a dogma entirely confined to one section of churchmen—is not only an act of contumacy but one that must sooner or later lead to a breach of the peace and end, perhaps, (for such quarrels are very contagious) in disruption or disestablishment. However desirable the abolition of the Indian State Church may seem to be in the abstract, under *such* circumstances it would be simply a scandal to Christianity and a very serious check to missionary enterprise among the upper classes of native society.

It is to this discreditable end that the Bishop of Colombo seems to be bringing the Indian Church. The law deliberately withholds from him the power to control missionary effort, and by virtue of a mysterious power inherent in the Episcopate, wherever planted and however limited, he believes himself justified in defying the law. Since then we have seen Dr. Mylne flinging down the gauntlet of defiance; and though it is covered with the velvet of tenderness and caution, it is too much to hope that the recal of Dr. Copleston will put an end to the fray. But Dr. Copleston has done more than over-ride the law and disturb the peace of the Church. He has committed the injustice of inflicting on the missionaries a summary penalty of ecclesiastical law for declining to yield to a lawless demand. Under no existing statute can the Bishop bring their offence. They have, in no particular, violated any of their clerical oaths. They have paid the Bishop "true and canonical obedience in all things "lawful and honest." They have expressed no heretical opinions. They have conformed to the liturgy of the Church of England. They have been blameless in their lives. They have refused to comply with an improper demand; but they have not resisted their diocesan's authority; for a bishop has no authority but that which has been given him by law.

But Dr. Copleston has not only summarily revoked the licences of twelve of his clergy for an offence which he cannot even legally define; he has, as might be expected, instituted no formal proceedings of any kind against them and has consequently given them no opportunity of being heard in their defence. By his Letters Patent the Bishop is bound to judicially examine "all grave matters of correction" and proceed in them in due form of law. If Dr. Copleston believed that his demands were lawful and right it is scarcely possible to conceive a "matter of correction" of greater gravity than the contumacy of these twelve clergymen.

It was of course a sheer necessity that the Metropolitan should peremptorily interfere and express his strong disapproval of this utterly illegal procedure; but we do not clearly understand from the Ceylon newspapers whether it is by his permission that one of the twelve licences is still retained by the Bishop of Colombo. In any case Dr. Copleston has shown such contempt for the law by his revocation of the licence that the suspended missionary, Mr. Clark, could without difficulty, we should think, obtain a writ of prohibition from the High Court at Colombo. The Letters Patent of all the bishops expressly provide that the Supreme Court of Judicature in the diocese "shall have such and the like jurisdiction "and power of interfering by writ of prohibition "or mandamus, subject to the same laws, restric"tions and rules of practice, as is or has been "exercised by Our Court of Queen's Bench at [illegible] in regard to [illegible] "Ecclesiastical Courts in England." There can be no question that by this enactment the Crown has given the missionary clergy a very powerful remedy against the illegal interference of their diocesan. Should a bishop prove obstinately contumacious neither the Metropolitan nor the Archbishop of Canterbury could enforce an inhibition against him. The dispute could only be settled by the direct intervention of the sovereign who might recal the recalcitrant prelate. But the High Courts have ample means of enforcing their decrees in the pains and penalties of a *præmunire*; and if Dr. Copleston should again defy the law, we hope the missionaries will not be slow to apply to the Civil Court for redress.

An attempt has been made in the present discussion by our correspondent "F." and others to fasten upon the Church Missionary Society the charge of disloyalty to the Episcopate because they do not have their churches consecrated. The charge is quite irrelevant to the Ceylon dispute; but as unfortunately even the most startling irrelevancies have much to do with the formation of some men's opinions in a dispute like the present, it may be well to point out that "F." is labouring under a false impression. By consecration a church is set apart irrevocably to sacred purposes and practically becomes the property of the bishop as the body corporate of the diocese. The law, therefore, most strictly enjoins, and no bishop can prudently withhold the demand, that every such church shall be endowed. The Church Missionary Society do not have their churches consecrated, simply and solely because they can neither afford to endow them nor guarantee that they shall be permanently kept up. They accordingly have their churches merely licensed by the bishop; but the missionaries in charge of them are, we believe, in every way as much subject to the bishop's control as if the buildings had been consecrated. In 1845 a very large number of the Government churches were unconsecrated, because the Government could not undertake to permanently support them; and many of them, we understand, still remain unconsecrated. So far then from being a reproach to the Church Missionary Society, the use of unconsecrated churches argues a commendable prudence on their part; inasmuch as they are thus enabled to withdraw at any time from any part of the mission field with a minimum of pecuniary loss. In proof of how far this prudence may be carried, even in England, where there should be less need for it, we may mention that the chapel of Keble College, Oxford, has not been and is not going to be consecrated, because the owners of the property think they see looming in the distance the disendowment of the English Church, and they *naturally wish to keep their nice little chapel to themselves.*

THE FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 26TH AUGUST.

THIS Exhibition is the best we have had for some years. There are 136 water-colour paintings and 64 oil colours. The list of water-colours includes, however, some drawings in black and white. In the first room the oil paintings are arranged, and the show is on the whole very good.

The largest picture in the room, No. 1, is called "On the way Home," a three-quarter length figure of a native woman, with a child which she is about to lift up and place on her hip. She is well drawn, but the picture is anything but pleasing. A basket on her head contains a large raw plaintain leaf, and a dirty yellow lota; the sky is a cold northern blue, and the landscape has no Indian colour in it. In spite of the good painting of the figures, there is absolutely no charm in the painting. No. 2, by the same artist, which has taken the prize for the "best figure painting in oil or water-colour," is much more pleasing, but there is a pretty affectedness in the expression which is unusual in a native child; it appears to have put on the portrait-sitters' simper. The name of this is "Red Cap" (Mahratta study).

"My Katie," No. 3, same artist, is pretty, but the arrangement of the picture is not pleasing.

The execution is good and careful in all the paintings from this hand, but the arrangements of the figures and the back grounds are harsh and out of tune. The paintings are good enough to bear rather stronger criticism than one would be inclined to give to a lady artist, if she were not so good as this one undoubtedly is. The prize was well deserved, and hers are the best figure-paintings in the Exhibition. The work is invariably careful and good.

To continue with the figure-paintings in oil. No. 44, "A Peon," has taken the prize for the best sketch by a lady. This is particularly well and forcibly painted, and is essentially characteristic of the class of native it represents. No. 57, a Mahratta head, which takes the Hon. Pudumjee Pestonjee's prize for a painting by a native, is exceedingly good. The painter is a Mr. Pestonjee Bomonjee; his "Head of a Fakeer," No. 58, is also good. A Madras artist, Ramaswami Naidu, has sent two good heads, Nos. 23 and 24; the latter is *commended*, and deservedly so. The same artist's landscape, No. 22, is much inferior to his figure painting. There is no effect in it, though the execution is careful. The natives of India have not shown much, but what they have sent is excellent, and gives great promise. Of landscapes in oils, Major Tanner's are undoubtedly the best, and his sketch, No. 14, which took the first prize for oil painting, is admirable for force and spirit, better than his finished picture of which it is the sketch. His "Partabgarh Fortress," No. 11, is a beautiful bit of painting, and his sketches are all good.

His picture, "Katru Nuddu," Kashmir, which took the prize for the best landscape in oils, is not so good as some of his others. The distance is admirable, but the water and parts of the foreground are very inferior. There is an air of pretension about this one which is absent from his sketches.

Mr. H. P. LeMesurier's "Bits along the Line," No. 16, are very good of their kind, but it is a pity to stop at "Bits" when there is power to do something more.

Nos. 28 and 29, by a lady artist, are well executed, but there is too much formality in the arrangement of these pictures, and a good deal of hardness in the foregrounds. They are wanting in colour, and need "pulling together."

No. 40, "On the Pir Pangal Range," by another lady, is good, and is *commended*; and No. 89, "On the River near Tanna," by Major Kerr, is an effective little sketch of a boat in full sail. There are several of Mr. Louis Frank's, but they are rather raw, especially in the greens, and there is a want of handling about them which makes them rather insipid. The rest of the oil paintings differ a good deal in merit, but many of them show promise and the painters of them can see some very good examples to follow in Major Tanner and some of the lady artists.

The water-colour painters are as usual in greater force than the oil painters.

To begin with those hung in the verandah. No. 97, a black and white subject, is remarkably good. It is called "A Mahratta," and is by a lady, the painter who took a prize for oil sketching with No. 44. No. 53, "Oonnam Village," Himalayas, by Captain Hutchinson, is good, much better than the one beside it, No. 54, which is flat and ineffective. There are some heads apparently in pencil, and varnished, near these, which are not good, being very wooden and expressionless.

In the water-colour room, Colonel Baigrie has taken the prize for the best water-colour painting with No. 71, a "Cane Bridge over the Dikrung, Duffla country." It is a very good picture, and a splendid bit of tree painting, but there is something coarse in parts of the foreground foliage, an air of false colouring, which is rather irritating. No. 72, "Winter view at Murree," is very good, by the same artist.

To my mind the most artistic picture in the room is No. 15, "Srinugger," by Major Pullan, which has taken the prize for best water colour, Indian subject. There is admirable harmony in the arrangement, and the picture is full of light, air, and colour.

No. 14, "Matheran," by Miss E. M. Willoughby, *highly commended*, is good and spirited; a very charming little sketch. Nos. 30, 31 and 33, by Colonel Melliss, are very effective sketches. Colonel Hancock's, which took the prize for four best sketches from nature, are as good as his always are. Nos. 23 and 24, by Colonel Barton, "Street Scenes, Baroda," contains some accurate painting in the house ornaments, but the people of Baroda must be a peculiarly crippled race. There is a fakeer in one of them who probably took some pains to get rid of his knee joints, for he has none at all. The landscapes by the same artist are very poor, though there are signs of a great deal of hard work about them. His hills are like puddings and the valleys are filled with cotton wool. His street scenes would be decidedly good if there were no figures, as his style of painting is more suited to such subjects. No. [illegible], "Rogi Cliffs, Sutlege Valley," by Captain Strahan, is good, but No. 67, by the same artist, "Colico on Lake Como," is much inferior. There is a bright green colour in the smooth water, which should have reflected the colour of the mountains. The water of the Italian lakes is often green, from the yellow rocks lying underneath, being seen through it, but this is only visible when the spectator is above looking into the water. No. 86, "Calladium Leaves," by Mrs. Twynam, is deservedly *commended*. They are well and naturally painted.

No. 93, "A Mahomedan Tomb," by a lady artist, has been *highly commended*. It is anything but a pleasing picture, however though the artist has tried to draw every leaf on the trees. One of the gems of the collection is Mr. Peile's contribution of pen and ink sketches, which took the prize for black and white. These sketches are admirable, and are almost the best things in the Exhibition. He has a wonderful power of indicating distant detail, and his knowledge of effect is great.

Mr. Hamilton Maxwell has sent some clever sketches, and one of Mrs. Griffiths' is evidently a very faithful sketch, though there is but little effect in hers.

It would be impossible in a moderate space to mention all that is deserving of praise and encouragement, but many lessons may be learnt from the pictures of Major Tanner in oil landscape, and Mrs. Gillespie and Mrs. Whitworth in oil figure painting. Major Pullan, Colonel Baigrie, and Colonel Hancock are admirable examples in water colours.

Sub-Conductor Charde took the Commander-in-Chief's prize for the "best composition in oil or water-colour, by a warrant officer, N. C. officer, or private." The other similar prize given by the Q. M. G. was taken by Sergeant Knight, R. E.

I hope that the admirable show of pictures this year will induce people to send and compete again next year, and that the public will do their best to render the Exhibition a success. A good deal depends on the receipts at the doors, as nothing damps an undertaking of this sort so much as financial failure.

THE FIFTH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE MEETING.

THE prospectus of the fifth annual rifle meeting, to be held at Poona on the 15th, 18th, 20th and 22nd September, has been issued by the Honorary Secretary, Major Waring, and appears [illegible] ance, a promising one. The rules are as nearly as po[illegible] hose of the National Rifle Association, and, therefore the more likely to please. The principal weapon with which the matches are to be contested is the Snider,—the soldier's arm, in the state in which it is usually issued; chequered stocks, sporting sights, &c., not being allowed; nor anything else savouring of ease and comfort to the firer. One sighting shot at each distance will be allowed all competitors *free* of charge. The number of shots at each distance in all the matches, special excepted, will be seven; and there will be no squadding, which will certainly please intending competitors as two and two may complete their shooting at a distance and retire, and so on.

In the matter of entrance fees some consideration has been shown to the military and volunteers, in many of the matches, by a sliding scale of fees according to rank. This is a very judicious arrangement; as a sergeant is better able to pay a large fee than a private.

The matches are nearly everything that can be wished. For the purely military, the Commander-in-Chief has given a prize of Rs. 100 for Europeans and Rs. 100 for natives. Then there is the marksman's contest for which Europeans and native soldiers may compete. There is also volley firing for both branches of the service, but kept separate. For all of which the entrance fee is reasonable, and not above what a private soldier will willingly give for his chance of a prize. The Kirkee stakes for carbine shooting is solely for cavalry and artillery. The G. I. P. Railway and B. B. & C. I. Railway volunteers can enter with the military for the inter-regimental matches, by squads for the Deccan and Poona cops, and they have a match solely for themselves.

For all comers, the prospectus is very attractive. The Northern India Silver Medal goes to the shot who makes the highest score, in five matches, at various distances, in which 49 shots are to be fired. The Southern India Silver Medal will also go with an aggregate score in five matches, for which 77 shots will have to be fired. The National Rifle Association Silver Medal going with the championship to the highest aggregate score, in 6 matches, in which 105 shots will be fired. For sportsmen there are two matches provided for the double-barrel. For those who have the Martini Henry, and such other military breech loaders there is one match to which the Snider will be admitted with a handicap, and there are two matches for the match rifle. Even the ladies have not been forgotten. The payment of rupees five to the funds of the meeting entitles a lady to select a champion to shoot for her, for the ladies' prizes, consisting of a gold bracelet, gold brooch and gold ear-rings. Taken as a whole the prospectus has been most carefully framed, and we trust the several lists will fill and the meeting pass off well.

FLOODS ON THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

THE following official communication has been sent to us:—

G. I. P. R. Company's Office,
Bombay, 28th August 1876.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

DEAR SIR,—I beg to inform you that owing to heavy rain which fell in the district around Khundwa in the Central Provinces during yesterday, this Company's line of railway was, more or less, seriously damaged in several places, between Dongergaum and Khundwa.

No damage was done to any of the trains, but as the trains could not cross the breaks, the passengers had to alight, and walk over the places where the road had been washed away, and there was therefore some unavoidable delay.

It is expected that if the rain which ceased towards yesterday afternoon does not recommence, the line may be so far repaired by this evening that the public will not be put to inconvenience after to-day.—Yours, &c.,

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

THE PREROGATIVES OF INDIAN BISHOPS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have no wish to seek to justify the Church Missionary Society in anything that upon mature deliberation by competent authorities should be deemed wanting either in "integrity of principle" or "loyalty to the sacred orders of the Church." In reading the letter of your correspondent "F.," however, I could not but be struck with the manner in which he quietly assumes that the Church Missionary agents, in their late action in Ceylon, have been in the wrong. This, together with expressions in his letter, seems to testify that he too has need to give heed to his own advice, and write "apart from bias and prejudice which can only distort and confuse all rational arguments."

Alluding to his well-worn illustration, obedience to a Colonel is of course enforced, but what if the Colonel transgresses the rules by which he himself should be governed? What, if forsaking all precedent, he should seek to place men in the ranks over officers, or command the Quarter-master to interfere with the duties of the Major? Here, assuredly, would be a foolish exercise of authority, and one which would most certainly bring down upon him the remonstrances of a higher authority than his own. If I mistake not, one of the points of dispute in Ceylon is the [illegible] interference of chaplains in the work of the missionaries. Chaplains are to be rector, in fact, missionaries their curates. Now, Sir, what do the chaplains know of the natives of this country? What of their customs and inner life and dispositions? What of their language? If missionaries are worth their salt they must know more of these things than those who are to interfere. How many chaplains in this diocese could preach a sermon in Mahrattee, or be arbitrators in a dispute among native Christians? Have the chaplains in Ceylon had special training and experience in this work? If not, the preposterousness of the position is manifest. This is not meant for one moment to reflect upon chaplains, since *non omnes omnia* [illegible]. Missionaries, I imagine, too, putting the subject of experience aside, have a right to question the justice of their enforced subordination to men who have no claim to such precedence.

The Church Missionary Society, in her first intercourse with candidates for the mission field, asks, as a prominent question, for views with respect to episcopacy. Bishops are among her vice-presidents, and not a few have been the cases where worthy men have failed to entrance in her service, because she has upheld Prayer Book principles.

The native Indian Church of the future *may possibly* unite and be guided by somewhat different government than that of the present State Church. At any rate, the Church Missionary Society holds her buildings in trust to hand them over, if she see fit, to a native church when it may prove self-supporting and worthy of independence. Even supposing the motive with respect to non-consecrating of churches were that ascribed by your correspondent, viz.,—"that they may not be brought too near the eye and control of the Bishop;" since her agents have been their builders and her funds have partly supplied their materials, the right of patronage to an unbiassed mind is certainly hers. Were the churches consecrated the Bishop would have power to [illegible] a Church Missionary clergyman and place a Ritualistic priest, or if he were of the [illegible] stamp, a man calling in question what the majority of churchmen have looked upon as the fundamentals of their faith. Moreover, the C. M. S. has made no secret of her principles either of organisation or of faith. Since her first existence—her honesty has made her the most flourishing of Missionary Societies—and if Auricular Confession be brought within the pale of the Church of England, an approach to the Roman Mass be introduced if what have proved in hundreds of cases stepping stones to Rome be encouraged, she is further justified in preserving her buildings from the ministry of men who would teach the natives of this country things contrary to the Church of England as by law established." I suppose she will be willing, as in days past she has been willing, to sacrifice any "influence" or any "dignity" that might be obtained by a compromise of principles opposed to the truth as she believes it to be taught in the New Testament. Let her compromise her principles, Ichabod will be written upon her, and that influence and dignity which she now possesses will be hers no longer.

"What can be said of a Church of England Missionary Society which distinctly refuses to allow its places for public worship to be consecrated lest they might be brought too near the eye and control of the Bishop?" That it is a foreseeing, business like society; and one that, while rendering all common sense submission to lawful authority, at the same time does not believe the voice of every bishop to be the voice of God." Fearing that I have already trespassed too much upon your space, I beg to subscribe myself

AN EPISCOPALIAN.

August 26.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS FOR [illegible] OF NAT[illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

[illegible] have for some time thought that Government might easily, without any very large expense, do a great deal to improve the system of officering native regiments and at the same time greatly benefit such of their old servants of both services having large families they find it difficult to provide for. My idea is that a return should be made to the system of giving direct commissions. Most people know that there are in each Presidency many young men, sons of officers, whose parents have not been able to keep them long at school at home or to give them a start in a profession, who have come out here to get what they can in the way of civil appointments; but very few know how great the number of these "hopefuls" is, and how many more are now in England striving to get on there, deterred from coming to India by the accounts of the difficulty of getting appointments they receive.

It is from this source chiefly that I think the recipients of direct commissions should be selected. Most of them are more or less acclimatized and know something of a vernacular language. Most of them are of the very class from which officers of both British and Indian troops are selected, and all are connected by family ties with the country.

The other source of supply is the existing Uncovenanted Service. There is no doubt that some departments are over-officered, and that nothing but the extreme reluctance of Government to throw their servants without support on the world prevents large reductions. Government could obtain men tried already and knowing the language and the customs of the country. Such men as could be supplied from the sources I have indicated would only be too proud to serve with native regiments; and Government might, on appointing them, give them clearly to understand that, as a rule, their regiments are to be their homes, and that they need not look on them merely as stepping stones to civil employment. The pay in the lower grades should be sufficiently good to allow men to marry and still keep out of debt. The regulations regarding pay and promotion could be easily settled if Government made up its mind to take the material ready to its hands. I merely throw out the suggestion and enclose my card.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ROUTE OF THE TURKS CONFIRMED.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

Despite the Servian peace overtures, fighting continues.

The Servian victory at Alexinatz is confirmed and General Tchernaieff has resumed the offensive.

The popular feeling at Belgrade is adverse to peace.

LONDON, 28TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4¼d.
Exchange on India	1s. 7¼d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83
4½ do. do.	84
5 do. do.	86½
3 per cent. Consols for account	96½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106½
Total coin in the Bank of France	£84,000,000
Notes in circulation	£97,250,000
Oriental Bank Shares	£42-10s.
Chartered	£14-10s.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£24-10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£27

Arrivals.—Northbrook, Victoria Cross, Governor and Tilly.

[illegible] REPORTS.—28TH AUGUST.

[illegible] right to Fao. Turkish line right to Poona. [illegible] right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—28TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

[illegible], 4-15 P.M.—Weather showery, wind N. W., thermometer 79, barometer 29·86. Fall of rain 26 cents.

[illegible], 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W. 2, thermometer [illegible], barometer 29·95. Fall of rain 6 cents.

[illegible], 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., [illegible] W., thermometer max. 79, min. 78. Fall of rain [illegible] cents.

[illegible] A.M.—Weather fair, wind E., thermometer [illegible], barometer 29·83.

[illegible], 3 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W. N., moderate, thermometer 86. Fall of rain 23 cents.

G[illegible], notwithstanding the embarrassed state of her treasury, has been called upon to provide [illegible] of [illegible] (Guzerat) whose pay, it appears, has been long in arrears. It augurs ill for the [illegible] possession that it is unable to pay out of her own revenue the limited salary of her [illegible] of soldiers without resorting to the [illegible].

The [illegible] which seem to have done some damage to the G. I. P. Railway line between [illegible] and Khundwa may, we hope, indicate that the Khandeish district has at last received the supply of rain it so much required. The rain [illegible] fell so heavily as to damage the railway on [illegible] last fell in Bombay on Saturday, and, apparently, the storm has passed over an extensive [illegible], conferring very beneficial results [illegible].

The [illegible] Times regrets to learn that the [illegible] of the North West High Court is likely to have work during the ensuing season, and that the parties concerned are both in the Military and Civil Service of the Crown. The [illegible] is an officer attached to one of [illegible] regiments, and the fair sinner the wife of [illegible] secretary to the Government of the [illegible], and the daughter of a late chaplain [illegible] a contributor to the press.

A [illegible] writes to us that the heart of Bombay [illegible] would have been warmed if they [illegible] the Bombay crew receiving from the hands of the good Mrs. [illegible] Rogers the whole of the silver cups won at the Poona Regatta. The Poona men only succeeded in winning [illegible] of muffineers. The prowess of Croft and the Bombay crew of 1876 will long be remembered on the Poona river, and will be a steadfast warning to the Poona rowers never to despise a competitor.

The Rev. Dr. Wallace, who succeeded Dr. Lee in the charge of Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh, has been installed as editor of the *Scotsman*, giving up his clerical for secular duties. Dr. Wallace was for many years a frequent contributor to the *Scotsman*, in which his leaders were generally characterised by great strength and [illegible]. He was a foe of cant and hypocrisy, and hence in the annual meetings of General Assemblies and the proceedings of Synods and Presbyteries he found ample scope for the [illegible] of his satirical talents.

The progress made in improving Kurrachee harbour during the past year seems, on the whole, to have been satisfactory; the deepening of the entrance passage, hitherto the great difficulty, has [illegible], but the extension of the East pier is required and the removal of Deep Water Point to prevent the continued accumulation by cross rush of flood and want of ebb scour. Within the harbour the report states that on the whole the anchorage of the harbour are capable now of accommodating about double the tonnage which they could before the commencement of the improvement works. It is added that the statistics of the port now show clearly that, in spite of drawbacks, K[illegible] is already [illegible] extensive trade in [illegible] tonnage at all seasons of the [illegible].

[illegible] received information [illegible] occurred at the New [illegible] Northern State [illegible] about 6 P.M. It [illegible] from Khariau [illegible] came [illegible] running down an incline [illegible]. Before the driver could [illegible] ran through Nowrungabad station, and [illegible] in contact with another ballast train, which was standing outside the [illegible], caused considerable damage to both trains. The Punjab Northern State Railway seems to be peculiarly unfortunate. We were told the other day, the same paper adds, that although the average speed of the mail train is 25 miles per hour, the train is often run at the rate of [illegible] to make up time lost at intermediate stations. The speed for narrow gauge lines is much too high; not only are accidents likely to occur, but the engines are liable to sustain injury.

MAJOR PLAYFAIR who has been fully and honourably acquitted of the absurd and groundless charges brought against him by the Civilian Mr. Beadon, has received the assurance of the highest authority that he will be at once restored to his former appointment or appointed to one of equal value. [illegible] years have passed since the charge was first made, when Mr. Beadon was able to fulfil his threat that he would have him "turned out of his appointment." Major Playfair has suffered a loss of Rs. 900 a month, or about Rs. 20,000 in all, besides the anxiety of mind and expense incurred in defending himself from a baseless accusation. He is entitled to be compensated to the fullest extent for these losses, or as the *Englishman* puts it, "the action of the Bengal Government having been *ultra vires*, we have little doubt that Major Playfair is legally entitled to the fullest damages, but it is to be hoped the Government will be induced, by its own sense of justice, to compensate him to the last farthing."

THE Art Exhibition at Poona has been a great success. The pictures are more numerous and of better quality than those exhibited last year. [illegible] paintings of Col. Balg[illegible], [illegible] Tanner and the water [illegible] Hancock and Major [illegible] more [illegible] productions of the [illegible] Water Colo[illegible] [illegible] of London than of amateurs, and would command a prominent position in any Art Exhibition. There are several charming sketches and finished paintings by lady amateurs, and we may look forward to many excellent exhibitions in future years in Poona. The Art Exhibition may now be considered as one of the principal institutions of Poona, and with so able and energetic a secretary as Major Ayrton Pullan to induce amateurs to contribute, we have little doubt that it will become famous all over India. Amongst the contributors are amateurs of high official standing, who had time, even amidst the serious duties of legislation, to use the brush and exhibit oil paintings of more than ordinary interest. This shows that their hours of toil are sweetened by the pleasures of art as well as the elevating influence of poetry.

AN action was lately brought in the Calcutta Small Cause Court by Messrs. Schoene, Kilburn and Co., against the B. I. S. N. Company to recover Rs. 1,000 for damages in respect of 94 cases of cutch out of 1,000 cases shipped at Rangoon in February last on board the s.s. *Busheer*. Judgment was given on Monday last. After a very elaborate examination of the evidence produced, and citing several similar cases, the judge concluded in the following words:—"The steamer was a coasting steamer, and as such it must have been known to all parties that her stay in Calcutta would not ordinarily be for any length of time; the consignees were, therefore, bound to apply for delivery within a reasonable time. The steamer arrived on the 2nd of March. The Company were not aware of the name of consignees until the 6th March, and it was not until the 8th, or six days after the arrival of the steamer, that the plaintiffs made any endeavour to obtain delivery. Shipowners are not bound to keep cargo on board for an indefinite time, and under the circumstances they would have been entitled to land the goods, seeing that no delivery was applied for within six days, so that it is immaterial whether they landed the goods on the 2nd and 3rd, or any subsequent day previous to the 8th. I find also that they took all reasonable care, and even, during a portion of the time, extraordinary care of the goods, and that as the loss has been occasioned by the nature of the cutch, combined with the insufficiency of the packages, they cannot be held liable for any loss occurring in the course of the landing. Judgment for defendants."

ONE WORD MORE ON LORD LYTTON'S MINUTE IN THE FULLER CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the gentleman who signs himself "Another Englishman" in your columns seems unable to believe in the Anglican nationality of any[one] who repudiates the privilege of cuffing and kicking his dependants at pleasure, you will perhaps allow an old subscriber and former contributor to your paper to express, in my own name, my cordial appreciation of the manly and opportune letter of that earlier correspondent who signed himself "An Englishman." I had intended at one time to trouble you with a short protest against the sentiments and the language of two other correspondents whose letters, I think, on consideration you must regret that you ever published; but I decided, after some hesitation, to leave them to the impartial judgment of the public. I fully shared the feeling which those remarkable effusions excited in the mind of the gentleman who calls himself "A Disgusted Briton; but I know from long experience that there are persons to whom moral reprobation and moral sympathies are utterly meaningless, and who simply meet every appeal founded on feelings of that kind with contemptuous "chaff." "Chaff" can be, and sometimes is, select and witty; but it is also much more commonly flavoured with sentiments and expressions which are perhaps excusable in the mouth of an East London rough, but nowhere else. The only remark, therefore, which I should now care to make on those compositions is the very obvious one that you have proved indirectly by their publication that Lord Lytton's minute was not wholly unneeded; and for this service many persons [illegible] thank you.

The advocates of the "right" (for so they seem to consider it) of arbitrary personal chastisement do not seem to reflect—though this, perhaps, is a circumstance which calls for no surprise—on its influence on their own character. They never ask themselves whether it is good for any man to be not only the judge in his own cause, but the executor of his own uncontrolled decrees, and that too at a time when his feelings are powerfully, it may be legitimately, engaged on one side. They do not further ask themselves whether it is reasonable that law and public opinion should concede this power to every member of a dominant race over dependants from whom he is alienated by blood, by speech, and creed; dependants whom he possibly despises and dislikes, and (whom it may be) he habitually describes as "niggers." The plea that his own personal comfort and convenience require that he should be entrusted with this power—if it was worth anything, which it is not—is here wholly insufficient, and it argues a deplorable amount of moral obtuseness to introduce it at all int such a discussion. But I maintain that the plea is utterly worthless. People who can only hope to obtain obedience and attention to their wishes by threats of lashing their "blackguard of a boy" (I regret to have to pollute my pen with this language) "till he has not a sound spot on his body," have given us an insight into their disposition which fortunately affords [illegible] sufficient explanation of their [illegible] would remain. No good servant, I am confident, would consent with any master on those terms; [illegible] some ferocious beast, to be kept in order, and treated as a being on by terror and the [illegible] kindness would be thrown away. [illegible] servants, I know, have many faults, and some peculiarly irritating ones; but [illegible] are counterbalanced by great and real excellences, and I deliberately assert that on the whole they contrast not unfavourably with domestic servants in England. It is quite possible to have good and attentive servants here without the use of the whip as it is in England. The persons who systematically resort to that degrading method in this country do so because they think that they are above the law and because they [illegible] the bully takes care to know, that their victims are physically incapable of resistance. Such conduct is rightly stigmatised as cowardice; though by a singular hallucination the offenders appear to regard themselves as exceptionally manly. The Roman poet claimed for his countrymen, with little truth perhaps, the honour of "sparing the humble and crushing the proud;" and it is hardly a proof of moral progress that the opposite principle should now be formally professed in India as the only right maxim for the guidance of Englishmen.

Lord Lytton's minute has met with scant sympathy and justice at the hands of the Anglo-Indian press. I am not, however, ashamed to say that I read it with warm sympathy, and almost unqualified approbation, and nothing that has since been said has materially disturbed that first impression. It has, I know, been condemned on two separate grounds; first as tending to "widen the breach" between Englishmen and the natives of India; and secondly, as an injudicious, perhaps an illegal, interference with the action of the courts of law. The first objection seems to me to have little weight or meaning, and to be chiefly supported by references to some indiscreet expressions or insinuations in one or two native journals. I agree with one of your correspondents who said that it would be a difficult matter to widen the existing breach between the two societies; and yet, if I am not mistaken (and I pretend not to have any exceptional means of judging) the breach is a wider one than it was when I first came to this country. The rigid organisation of Hindoo society shows no signs of yielding to western influences, and the cold unsocial pride of Englishmen, that "implacable pride" which "takes the sweetness out of their very kindness,"—to borrow the words of a great English historian and moralist (Sir F. Palgrave, speaking of the English dominion in Ireland)—is still day by day, and hour by hour, building up a dividing wall of bitter memories and unsuperable hate. I used to think that the utterances of a school of thinkers, with whose general moral direction I warmly sympathize, the English Comtists, on this subject, were fanatical and extravagant; but I am not so sure now as I once was that they are so. We certainly give to the people of this country the great blessing of internal peace, and access to the best ideas and discoveries of the most progressive portions of the world; but for these advantages they have to pay a heavy, and as some think, a cruel price. It is at least certain that the relations of conqueror and conquered must always in the end prove morally perverting and degrading to both the parties in that relation where there is no social and moral amalgamation; and what signs are there of such amalgamation in India? There are those, I know, who dream that the honour of morally uniting the two long estranged branches of the chief human family is reserved for the divided and decaying creed of Europe; but is this expectation anything more than a dream, when it is not an insincere conventional assumption? I have personally no feelings but those of reverence for the excellent men who, hoping against hope, are labouring to make that creed better known in India; but it is impossible to evade the conclusion that their efforts only tend, and cannot help tending, to widen the existing breach. No theology, or mythology, let apologists say what they may, ever has succeeded, or ever will succeed, in establishing a claim to more than a relative value; and all intemperate assertions of the absolute worth of any one simply strengthen the case of its antagonist, besides exasperating those who feel the charm of their own legends and the dogmas associated with them as no alien can ever feel it. It is also hardly a matter for surprise that Hindoos should be sceptical as to the advantages of a religion which exercises so infinitesimal an influence over those who profess it. I am well aware that there are virtues and duties with which Christian ethics have only a remote connection; and if Englishmen, as I believe, are eminent in these, or some of these, it is also equally true that they exhibit fewer traces of special Christian influences than any nation in Europe. If meekness, humility, renunciation and endurance of injuries are the virtues on which the New Testament lays most stress, they are also unquestionably virtues which are conspicuous by their absence in most Englishmen. And yet I doubt not that your kicking and cuffing correspondents are models of church-going Christian orthodoxy, and regard the sermon on the Mount as a remarkably edifying composition.

The second objection urged against Lord Lytton's minute that it was certainly an injudicious, perhaps an illegal, interference with the action of the courts of law, is one of which we are not likely, I think, to hear further. It seems to me in the highest degree improbable that an Indian Viceroy would have published such a minute in ignorance of the extent of his own powers. In England a judge, I believe, can only be removed on petition of Parliament to that effect; but English judges in India hold their office at the pleasure of the Crown. I should wish, therefore, to be corrected by those who are better informed if I am wrong in supposing that it is within the power of the Viceroy, as representative of the Sovereign, to remove or censure a judge who neglects his duty, subject of course to the risk of recall or censure, if his action should meet with the disapprobation of the Indian Secretary. I should wish also to be informed whether the magistrate who has recently been censured and punished did not distinctly evade his duty in not sending up to a higher court a case of assault which ended, however unexpectedly, in the death of the person assaulted. Amid much declamation I have not had the fortune to meet with any clear guidance on this point.

Whatever, however, may be the decision on these issues, it seems clear that in a country which has no free Parliament in which the complaints of the people can be expressed, a larger measure of freedom must be left to the supreme authority in controlling the action of all subordinate authorities; and never is that controlling power more beneficently exercised than when employed to check remission or partiality in the administration of justice. [illegible] Lytton has lately been the mark of [illegible] harsh abuse, and of some feeble satire in verses so bad that as a poet he must have certainly felt more disgust with the composition than [illegible] matter; but I cannot believe that these incidents have either surprised or discouraged [illegible]. If he has had time since he came to India to look into the most popular biographical work of this season, he will have discovered that what has befallen him is no new thing for the Indian sun; and he will doubtless endure it with the same magnanimous equanimity with which his consciousness of a good cause and the unbending courage of his race inspired Lord Macaulay.

WORDSWORTH.

Bombay, 26th August.

P.S.—Your correspondents who speak so harshly of Indian servants would do well, on their next visit to England, to [illegible] the judgment of retired Anglo-Indians on the subject. I am confident that they will find few who do not regret their Indian servants and complain bitterly of the endless troubles of house-keeping in England. I know a gentleman who was formerly for many years in the [illegible] Army, and who is now the lord of one of the most ancient and beautiful manors in the north of England, and who enjoys an income of many thousands a year. Well, the one grievance of this fortunate gentleman, the one dead fly in his rich pot of ointment, is this that he can get no such servants in England as he had in India. I have frequently heard him say when worn out, it may be with the carelessness or extravagance of the British cook, or the majestic laziness and insolence of the full-blown British flunkey, that he would give anything to have his Madras "boy" and his old Mahomedan cook again. It is the old story, "Man never is, but always to be blest." *O fortunati nimium, sua si bona norint.*

W. W.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You did me the favour, some days ago, to insert in your valuable paper a letter of mine, in which I expressed my opinions on the Fuller case. After a week's reflection, I see no reason to alter my opinion, or to retract my expression. But "Another Englishman," whose letter you published the other day instead of attempting to answer any of my arguments, or to explain upon what principle of justice or common sense a European who strikes a native suffering from spleen, in such a manner as to cause his death in half an hour is fined only Rs. 30, has [illegible] personal remarks which require a reply from me. I am accused of assuming Mr. Fuller's account of what happened to be false contrary to evidence. I meet this assertion with a plump denial. The data upon which I have argued are all supplied by Mr. Fuller himself; the leading facts are all based on his version of the story. I said that Mr. Fuller, losing his temper, first slapped his [illegible], then pulled his hair—a method of correction quite consistent with your correspondent's ideas of gentle punishment and evangelical charity—that the man then ran into the next compound, fell down, and died. All this is in Mr. Fuller's account of what occurred, but as it is authenticated by himself only, I suggested it was not such as would not admit of a doubt. The benefit of the doubt Mr. Fuller is welcome to have. But the case against him does not seem to me weakened because he confined himself to slapping the man and pulling his hair. The latter in particular is a barbarous method of attacking a native, and I have no doubt, if it was practised with a little physical energy and vigour, very serious injuries might be inflicted on the head of the man whose hair or scalp was pulled. The law connives at the infliction of nominal fines for such practices. If it sanctions them, it sanctions, in my opinion, what is to the last degree odious—unchristian and inhumane.

The case of a father correcting his child, I cannot admit to be analogous to that of an angry European chastising his servant by pulling his hair. There are no features common to both. But the way this question has been argued all throughout, is a great puzzle to me. If I strike a man who can physically stand the beating and inflict injuries on his body, I am liable to a heavy fine or imprisonment. If I strike another who is in a deceased sickly state, and who dies after he is struck, I am a fit object for mercy. I have simply a nominal fine to pay. In both cases, there is the same evidence of criminal intention; though in the second, the magnitude of the evil inflicted is much greater. In the first case, the result is shown in cuts and scars, in the latter it is death. Yet while the assailant in the first case is severely punished, he is in the latter case allowed to go scot free. If I accelerate the death of a native suffering from spleen or some other disease by giving him a blow or a kick, no blame can be legally imputed to me. The substance of this way of thinking is, that when a nigger is in the frying pan, there is no harm in pushing him into the fire. If this monstrous style of reasoning is considered sound, there would be no harm in strangling a nigger or throwing him into a tank, because he had diseased lungs, or breaking some bone of his body because he is always suffering from fever.

I am accused of wrongly applying the epithet cowardly to the conduct of Europeans who think a knock on the head with a blunderbuss, or a cut on the cheek with a fist, or a good hearty thrashing, the best thing for a nigger with lazy habits. The best way of answering a bad argument is not to stop it but to let it go on till it leaps over the boundaries of common sense. It is really such trash that it is an abuse of the privilege of reasoning to reply to it. In the name of heaven, what other word would you use to describe an act which consists in knocking down a weak, diminutive, defenceless, half-famished nigger? Lord Lytton uses the word, and there are a high-spirited set of English gentlemen in India, brave, generous, hospitable and open-hearted, who would, I am sure, do the same, considering it perfectly disgraceful and cowardly to beat a weak helpless native. There may be other Englishmen—I hope their number is small—who take diametrically opposite views; *but they are not English in their opinions and habits.*

AN ENGLISHMAN.

THE ICE MONOPOLY IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—My letter in one of your last week's issues about the scarcity and dearness of ice has elicited no reply from the Tudor Company's agents here, or criticism from any one else interested in the question, so the only conclusion one can draw is that my statements regarding the profits made by the Tudor Company are unanswerable, and that with regard to my proposal to start an opposition shop that the thing cannot be supposed to pay.

In your issue of to-day there is a letter from Mr. Farnham, who is, I suppose, a resident of Bombay, entitled "A History of the Bombay Ice Trade," but this is a misnomer, for although the letter commences with fair promises to interested readers of initiation into the mysteries of the American ice trade, it is merely a very brief account of the writer's individual experience in that trade. Mr. Farnham might have, had he pleased—and it is not now too late—given us some statistical and financial information regarding this trade, but he has confined himself solely to a list of his different ventures and his eventual failure in the business. Mr. F. winds up with a statement that the moral is obvious, or words to that effect; but he cannot be surprised to be told that it is nothing of the kind, and that general statements, such as his unsupported by detailed evidence of any kind are, perhaps what most people are very prone to, but not such as are acted upon, or believed in, by shrewd practical men of the world.

In regard to the Kurrachee venture it is not difficult to search for *its* failure: the Ice house was, it appears, more calculated to melt than to preserve ice; and as, in addition to this the people of Kurrachee felt as well off without as with ice, the business, as a speculation, naturally collapsed. The evidence here is that an ice business is one not difficult to establish, and if it paid or was expected to pay a private firm, *a fortiori*, would it pay a company of individuals who would look merely to a fair return on capital?

The account of the Bombay venture is still more meagre, for the causes of its ultimate failure are not very evident. Of course mistakes were made in not foreseeing Tudor Company's opposition and in not preparing before hand suitable reception for the glittering glaciers of the West, but even these were rectified and although 6,000 tons of ice, the property of one firm were actually in stock at one time in India, the business failed, why or wherefore is not stated: "twelve cargoes of ice collapsed," and Mr. Farnham's connection with the ice trade came properly to an end when the darned things took wings and disposed of themselves in that sort of fashion.

Now, I for one would be delighted to get into your correspondent's confidence, and among other things would like to know what induced him to embark twice over in the ice business; what capital he commenced with or could command at each occasion; what profits he expected to make; what losses he did actually incur if any; are there difficulties in the procuring of ice in America or of shipping it here; what is the average price of ice on board ship at New York; what the price put down in Bombay; in a word, let Mr. Farnham give us every tittle of information in his power and then perhaps he may claim the right of pointing a moral, but not before.

I myself firmly believe in the practicability of the scheme I sketched out in my last; and what is more I would, were it started, invest in it. That it would be a great boon to all of us no one would deny; while of its feasibility I shall speak further (with your permission) as soon as Mr. Farnham has placed some reliable data at the disposal of your readers.—Yours &c.,

SCRUTATOR.

THE LAY OF THE EXPATRIATED SUBALTERN, BEING A REMINISCENCE OF THE LATE HOT SEASON.

Air:—"Beautiful Star."

We live in station famed for sand
In the midst of a dry and dusty land,
We haven't a single thing to do
And we never see anything strange or new.
Strange or new—strange or new,
And we never see anything—anything strange or new.

2

In the morning [illegible] some tea,
Eat some to[illegible] [illegible]eads of pride,
Then quick [illegible]ing ride.
And off we [illegible] ride,
Morning [illegible] ride,
And off [illegible] morning—morning ride.

3

Eyes [illegible] full of dust,
Head [illegible] like to burst,
[illegible] mass of prickly heat,
Just the colour of red raw meat.
Red raw meat—red raw meat,
Just the colour of red raw—red raw meat.

4

Cantering homewards past the mess,
Our feelings suggest a mild B. S.,
So we say to ourselves we rather guess,
We'll have one of that sort more or less.
More or less—more or less,
We'll have one of that sort more or—more or less.

5

It's high time now for us to go
Back to our dingy bungalow,
Shout to our [illegible], son of a sow,
Nahani ka pani geldi lao.
Geldi lao—geldi lao,
Nahani ka pani geldi—geldi lao.

6

Into our tubs, in with a rush,
Plenty of soap and a good hard brush
Now is the time for scrubbing and tubbing,
Nothing is half so jolly as tubbing.
As tubbing—as tubbing,
Nothing is half so jolly as—jolly as tubbing.

7

After our bath our bodies do tickle,
From head to foot its one great prickle,
The pleasures of life are short and fickle,
The joys are small and the sorrows are mickle.
Are mickle—are mickle,
The joys are small and the sorrows are—sorrows are mickle.

For master's breakfast what shall make?
Muttony chop or beefsteak?
Master wish for something [illegible]
Then can make one irony stew.
Irony stew—irony stew
Then can make one [illegible] irony stew.

Chops and tea? [illegible]
Though very good things no doubt they be?
My spleen is wrong and my liver ain't right,
So I must humour my appetite.
My appetite—my appetite,
So I must humour my—humour my appetite.

10

I gently whisper in dulcet tones,
Anchovy toast and some grilled bones;
Spices and beer mix in a [illegible],
A bottle of soda and a glass of brandy.
A glass of brandy—a glass of brandy,
A bottle of soda and a glass of—glass of brandy.

11

From ten o'clock to tiffin at two,
What the dickens are we to do?
Play at billiards or at loo?
And smoke cheroots till all is blue?
All is blue—all is blue,
And smoke cheroots till all is—all is blue.

12

After tiffin me rather thinks
There is nothing so pleasant as forty winks,
So I lay me down to take repose
When a beast of a fly crawls up my nose.
Up my nose—up my nose,
When a beast of a fly crawls up my—up my nose.

13

The day is long and dull and dreary,
I can not sleep though I am weary,
I cannot read the live-long day,
And how can I write with nothing to say?
Nothing to say—nothing to say,
And how can I write with nothing to—nothing to say?

14

Pegs and beer and such like cheer,
Are not good for the stomach I fear;
I haven't been out much more than a year,
And already I feel exceedingly queer.
Exceedingly queer—exceedingly queer,
And already I feel exceedingly—exceedingly queer.

15

The sun has sunk in the West at last,
The heat of the day is o'er and past,
I am languid and stiff in every joint,
But I'll take a stroll to scandal point.
Scandal point—scandal point,
But I'll take a stroll to scandal—scandal point.

16

Not a single lady there,
They've gone to the hills, for change of air,
So that and the heat you see is the reason
Why badminton is out of season.
Out of season—out of season,
Why badminton is out of—out of season!

17

Days of flirtation will ye return,
When the horrible sun has ceased to burn?
Shall I again my [illegible] one see,
And gallantly hand her a cup of tea.
Cup of tea—cup of tea,
And gallantly hand her a cup of—cup of tea.

18

Be still, my heart, why do ye beat?
Is it the sight of that rickety seat?
On which she and I so oft have sat
And talked about I know not what.
I know not what—I know not what,
And talked about I know not—know not what.

19

Visions of memory, ye depress,
So I'll go home and get ready for mess
To eat I confess, I feel in no hurry,
But I sadly require some bitters and sherry.
Bitters and sherry—bitters and sherry,
But I sadly require some bitters and—bitters and sherry.

20

'Tis thus we pass the dreary time
Here in this hot and dusty clime;
Each day I hate it more and more,
So I'll never, oh never, join the Staff Corps.
Join the Staff Corps—join the Staff Corps,
So I'll never, oh never, join the Staff—join the Staff Corps.

KUTCHA BUTCHA.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—A cart-driver, named Tookaram Mhadoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 3 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for torturing his bullock. He was charged at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

CHOLERA IN GUZERAT.—Accounts from Ahmedabad state, that cholera is very bad there. Cholera has also made its appearance at Ancleswur, one of the districts of the Broach collectorate. No rain has fallen at Broach for 25 days up to Sunday last, and fears are entertained for the crops, and that cholera may also visit the town.

ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan, named Khoodabux Jehangeerbux, and a Hindoo, named Sewdyall Nundram, servants of one H. Keemjee, living in Cazee Mohla, were fined respectively Rs. 7 and Re. 1 yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for assaulting Moorar Rama, a fellow servant, on the previous afternoon.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 307 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 66 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 209 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, and 29 by Military Courts-Martial. Of the prisoners 251 were natives and the remaining 56 Europeans.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR RAIN.—A great want of rain has been experienced of late at Goa and locusts have made their appearance in several places. Fearing a serious result to the paddy fields, the people have betaken to prayers simultaneously with the blessing of the fields with holy water as a precautionary and efficacious means to avert the impending scourge.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 3[illegible] prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 261 prisoners, including 11 women, of whom 51 were non-labour prisoners and 210 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 67 prisoners including 2 women. Of these latter 10 prisoners were under warrants from the High Court and 57 from the Small Causes Court.

H. E.'s PRIVATE SECRETARY.—Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, is expected to reach India by the next mail steamer.—*Deccan Herald*, Aug. 28.

THE SANITARY COMMISSIONER.—Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Sanitary Commissioner, has returned to Bombay from inspection duty, after halting at Poona for a couple of days. Dr. Hewlett is expected to return to Poona during this week.—*Id.*

CRICKET AND RACKET NOTICES.—The cricket match—Bombay *vs.* Poona—commenced yesterday morning at 11 o'clock and will be continued to-day, and if necessary to-morrow. The following are the names of the gentlemen playing:—

BOMBAY.	POONA.
Alban.	Caldecott.
Cameron.	Edwardes.
Forrest.	Fellows.
Hore.	Francis.
Lang.	Harrison.
Mackenzie.	Jackson.
Richardson.	Kennedy.
Tennent.	Pottinger.
West.	Singleton.
Wyer.	Steele.
Young.	Walter.

The Racket Match between Bombay and Poona will take place at one o'clock P.M. on Thursday.—*Id.*

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, 28th Aug. (up to 6 a.m.)	0 91	0 49	0 24
Previously registered	46 16	40 59	39 75
Total up to date	47 07	41 08	39 99

THE DISPUTE ABOUT THE PUNCHA YETWADI WELL.

THE publication of the following letter, part of the correspondence on the subject, is necessary as it is the one in which Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen are supposed by the Municipal Commissioner to have given him advice as to the mode in which he is to conduct his duties, and which was published by us yesterday:—

Bombay, 21st August 1876.

W. G. PEDDER, Esq., Municipal Commissioner.

SIR,—With reference to your letter of the 18th instant, No. 5447 of 1876, we beg to inform you that we did not ask for inspection of any accounts in the case of Lalmonjee Maharaj by our letter of the 17th instant. What we have requested by that letter is an inspection of the application made by the Maharaj for rebuilding his house in Punchayetwadi in or about the year 1870 and of the correspondence that has passed between Lalmonjee Maharaj, his agents or attorneys and the Municipality with reference thereto.

We requested the inspection because the well and the ground around it are included in the application, and with the view of laying all the facts before the Town Council in order that the Council might be able to form a correct opinion on the proposal of the Maharaj to you with reference to the said well and the ground around it, we request that all the correspondence commencing from the date of the Maharaj's application for rebuilding which was in the year 1869-70 up to this time may be laid before the Council together with all the correspondence that has passed between the Municipality and ourselves on the subject.

We always understand that inspection of any record in the Municipal Office was open to the public on payment of certain fees which we hereby offer to pay for the inspection solicited. As the question concerning the well is a public question and the application and correspondence (inspection whereof is solicited) relate to the well and the ground around it, we beg again to request you to reconsider the matter and allow us the inspection on payment of the usual fees.—We have, &c.,

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN.

HIGH COURT.—28TH AUGUST.

HAJEE AHMED ALLY BIN HAJEE *vs.* FATMA SOOLTAN BEGUM.

SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Judge, gave judgment in this case. The plaintiff, who was *motowalli* of a mosque, sought to have the defendant ejected from a house in the compound of the mosque. The plaintiff's title to sue as *motowalla* was not disputed, and the defence relied on two pleas, the first that the defendant had not received proper notice to quit, and the second that an agreement had been entered into by the plaintiff to grant her a lease of the house for five years. It appeared that in the beginning of the present year, the defendant wrote to the plaintiff asking if it would be sufficient for her to give a fortnight's notice of her intention to give up the tenancy of the house, and he replied through his solicitors that she must hold it till the Mohurrum. Subsequently, she wrote to the effect that she should reserve her right to give a month's notice at any time, irrespective of the Mohurrum, and the reply to that letter was that the plaintiff could not allow the tenancy of the house to be an uncertainty and he therefore gave her notice to quit at the Mohurrum. She thereupon represented that there were religious objections to her changing her residence at that season, and asked to be allowed to remain until the end of the month in which the Mohurrum occurred. She was accordingly allowed to remain, and no answer was sent to her application till a few days before the end of the month, when the plaintiff's solicitors informed her that she must vacate the premises before the beginning of the ensuing month under pain of legal proceedings being instituted against her. His Lordship held that this constituted a due notice to quit, but said there was another question to be considered, as evidence had been given of the plaintiff having received rent for the house from the defendant after the expiration of the term of the notice, he was of opinion that the notice had been waived. As to the alleged agreement to grant a lease he held there was no definite proof of such an agreement on which the Court could act. The case must be decided in favour of the defendant on the first finding, and as to costs they must be paid by the plaintiff, with the exception of those incurred in respect of the second day of the trial, which was occupied with the decision of the point on which the finding was against the defendant. The costs of that day must be borne by the defendant herself.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 24th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 1200, dated 15th August, expressing gratification at the successful efforts made by the Kennery life-boat crew, to save the crew of the fishing boat wrecked off Kennery on 15th July, and stating that H. E. the Governor in Council is of opinion that the tindal should receive a reward of Rs. 20 from the Trust for his gallantry on the occasion.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator, dated 18th August, forwarding copy of his correspondence with Government on the subject.

RESOLUTION.—In deference to the wish of Government a sum of Rs. 20 may be paid to the tindal.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th August, forwarding an application from Mr. Ebram Jetta for a lease of 180 5-9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate, west of Argyll Road, for 50 years at a rent of one rupee per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and Rs. 1-8 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. The lessee either to remove the building at the expiry of the lease, or to pay such rent for the land as the owners of it may then fix. Mr. Ebram also offers to pay a portion of the cost of preparing the lease and the cost of stamping and registering it. The Traffic Manager recommends the acceptance of the offer as do also the Land Committee.

RESOLUTION.—The lease may be granted on the terms proposed; except that the lessee should pay all the law costs including stamping and registering.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 16th August, recommending that the following bye-law be passed to prevent empty boats from blocking up the wharf frontage to the exclusion of loaded boats:—

"Obstruction of the approach to any wharf, landing place or jetty of the Port Trustees of Bombay by any boat remaining alongside while not actually engaged in loading or unloading cargo, after the tindal or owner shall have been warned by an officer of the Port Trust to keep a clear passage for other boats, is strictly prohibited.

"Any person infringing this bye-law shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 25 for each offence."

RESOLUTION.—The bye-law is approved.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager dated 2nd August, stating with reference to the lease agreed by resolution No. 174 dated 11th April to be granted to Mr. Haskel Babajee, that he now desires to obtain a lease of the area viz. 178 3/9 square yards near Musjid overbridge for 50 years at a rent of Rs. 1 per square yard per annum for first 20 years and Rs. 1-8 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years, and to have the option of removing the building at the expiry of the term or of renewing the lease at the market price of the land at the time.

Read report of Land Committee recommending that the arrangement be sanctioned, but that the lessee be called upon to pay the law costs that have already been incurred as well as those that may hereafter be incurred in connection with the lease.

RESOLUTION.—The lease may be granted on the terms proposed by Mr. Haskel Babajee but he must pay all law expenses connected with the old and the new lease, and must agree that the rental at the end of 50 years shall be fixed by the Trustees at the time.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

Government Resolution No. 1206, dated 16th August, ordering the notification regarding the land required by the Trustees at Sewree Bunder to be gazetted, and that the Collector should take order for the acquisition of the land.

Government Resolution No. 994 (P. W. D.) dated 17th August, assigning a sight on the Flats near Mahaluxmee station for the Dhobies whose present lines on the Esplanade require to be removed to make room for the new G. I. P. railway station.

Government Resolution No. 1194 dated 14th August, communicating to the Revenue Department the Trustees' Resolution giving up the sites hitherto occupied by them at Hog Island.

Letter from the Acting Superintendent, Government Observatory, dated 17th August, reporting that the harbour clock is not working properly because of the accumulation of dirt in it, and suggesting that the Superintendent of Marine be requested to allow the clock to be cleaned by the Dockyard Engineer.

Note.—The necessary steps have been taken.

Letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 17th August, forwarding copy of letters addressed by him to Government on the loss of a vessel supposed to be the ship *Monarch* from Rangoon.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT WEEK TO 22ND AUGUST.

8 Vessels piloted into harbour.
4 " out of do.
1 " transported.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE FAILURE OF WELLINGTON COLLEGE.

(*The World.*)

NOT yet a score of years old, this school has already earned a name for the excellence of its education and the gentlemanlike tone of the boys. It has come off with flying colours in the examinations for the Universities, for Woolwich, the Army, and the Indian Civil Service. Its situation is healthy, and its provisions for physical sports of all kinds are as complete as its equipments for humane learning. For all that, a great reform is wanted in the policy of the governors, who have deliberately and systematically departed from the original intention of the founders of the college, and violated the tacit contract on the faith of which the public subscribed money.

Wellington College owes its origin to the late Earl of Derby, who, almost immediately after the death of the Iron Duke, obtained the sanction of her Majesty to address a circular letter to the leading members of both Houses of Parliament, suggesting that to do honour to the deceased hero a college should be founded. The proposal was 'to erect and endow by public subscription a school or college, to bear the name of the Duke of Wellington, for the gratuitous, or nearly gratuitous, education of orphan children of indigent and meritorious officers of the army.' Lord Derby added that her Majesty and the Prince Consort approved of the project, and had subscribed 1,000*l.* and 500*l.* respectively. By the 3rd August 1853, 80,000*l.* had been promised, and a meeting was held, at which a series of resolutions was unanimously adopted, the most important one being, '[illegible] the college on the [illegible] of the children of deceased officers who may have borne commissions either in the royal army or in the army of the East India Company.' At the same time it was announced that her Majesty had granted a charter of incorporation. In this charter occurs the following significant passage, 'That the corporation is established for the providing out of the funds at their disposal a college for the education and bringing up, maintaining and clothing, of the children of deceased officers who may have borne commissions either in our royal army or in the army of the East India Company, *and none others.*' This sentence may be regarded as the key of the scheme, and should be carefully borne in mind. A subsequent clause slightly modifies it, but does not affect the clearly-expressed intention that the interests of officers should be not only the chief, but the sole, consideration. The clause in question is, 'That such children may be admitted either without payment, or subject to such annual or other payment as the governors may determine.' At a general meeting of the governors, held in March 1854, it was resolved that, out of the estimated net amount of subscriptions 100,000*l.*, 20,000*l.* should be set apart as a building fund; and that 20 boys to pay 10*l.* a year each, 20 at 15*l.*, 20 at 20*l.*, and 40 at 30*l.* should be admitted. The first 60 boys were to be considered foundationers; for it was calculated that the contributions of the other 40 would pay for maintenance and clothing, and leave 280*l.* per annum over, a sum sufficient to provide for an additional master, should one be required. Under these circumstances it was resolved that boys not orphans, the sons of officers, should be admitted into the fourth class. The report goes on to say, 'Such an extension of the original design, it is confidently believed, would be highly beneficial to the school, and would confer a great benefit on the service by supplying a want long felt by officers in the army.'

The sum in the hands of the governors was increased by a donation of 3,000*l.* by Sir Joseph Bailey—whose munificence was acknowledged by the grant to him of the privilege of nominating during his life three boys, orphan sons of officers, to the foundation—and by a grant of 25,000*l.* by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, in consideration of naming in perpetuity eighteen orphan sons of officers to the foundation, such nominees paying no more than 10*l.* a year. At a meeting held in February 1857, the governors resolved that the payment of the boys in the fourth class should be 40*l.* instead of 30*l.* per annum; and in November 1858 decided that, in addition to 81 foundationers and 19 non-foundationers, a further number of 100 boys, sons of officers and sons of civilians—the preference being given to the former—should be admitted. The sons of officers were to pay 70*l.* and the sons of civilians 100*l.* a year. After a while the new ideas gained still farther ground; the charge for those officers' sons who were admitted among the 100 was increased to 80*l.* per annum; and when Dr. Benson was succeeded as head-master by Mr. Wickham, all pretence of making the school beneficial to officers unable to procure admission for their sons to the first 80 was abandoned. Mr. Wickham is a gentleman of much sharpness, fair scholarship, and some teaching ability. He is possessed of considerable social gifts, but he cannot be said to do justice to the school. The son-in-law of Mr. Gladstone, he has of late years increased considerably the circle of his acquaintance and has enlarged his views of life. Like most head-masters, he has ideas of a bishopric or a deanery, and is anxious to make friends at court. But much chattering of fashionable Broad-Church theology, musical entertainments, and lawn-tennis and croquet-parties are apt to interfere with the discharge of strictly pedagogic duties; and Mr. Wickham thinks too much of his position, and too little of his sixth form. As regards the school he has but one idea,—that it shall be as socially exclusive, and, consequently, as costly as possible. Wellington College, in fact, threatens at the present time to become a second edition of Radley, and under Mr. Wickham's *regime* the tariff of charges has been readjusted as follows: 80 boys pay nothing, 80 others, all officers' sons, 80*l.*, and the remaining 210, who may be anybody's sons, 110*l.* a year. Nor is this all. The additional expenses of those on both the 80*l.* and 110*l.* rate are from 30*l.* to 20*l.* a year, while of those on the 110*l.* rate about 70 live in masters' boarding houses, and pay for such special accommodation from 20*l.* to 30*l.* more. The excuse for the charge is that the foundationers pay nothing, and that it is therefore necessary to defray their cost out of the charges to non-foundationers.

Let us examine the validity of this plea. In the original estimate of March 1854, it was calculated that 80 boys would cost for maintenance, clothing, educational and all other expenses, 4520*l.* In December 1858 it was announced that 105,000*l.* had been invested as an endowment fund. We are therefore justified in assuming that, leaving out of consideration all subsequent subscriptions and donations, the income of the college is now 4,200*l.* Had the original design of requiring all boys to pay some contribution been adhered to, the balance of 320*l.* would have been much more than made up. As it is, however, the 80 foundationers cost the college 320*l.* Making allowances for increased cost of food, &c., and an under estimate, and taking as correct the statements of the college authorities that each boy costs 80*l.* a year, we arrive at the following result: 80 foundationers cost 6,400*l.*; the income of the college is 4,200*l.*; balance debtor, 2,200*l.* per annum. The cost of 370 boys must be proportionately less per head than that of 80 boys. We will, however, assume that it is 80*l.* all round. Now there are 210 boys who pay 30*l.* per annum more than they cost, which gives an aggregate of 6,300*l.* But only 2,200*l.* is required. What, then, becomes of the balance? Possibly an answer to this question is supplied by the fact that a few months ago a wing, consisting of quarters for resident married masters, was added to the college at a rumoured cost of 10,000*l.* Surely the claims of the army should be preferred to the comforts of the masters. It is not essential that the masters should be married. Indeed, it is rather the reverse; for the collegiate, not the boarding, system was the one originally contemplated. This granting of accommodation to the masters' wives at the expense of poor officers' sons can scarcely be considered to be in accordance with the wishes of the subscribers. Another grievance of the army is that the number of boys on the 80*l.* rate is limited to 80, and admission to that class is by competition. Anything more foreign to the views of the founders of the institution could not be conceived. The idea was that officers, who are generally poor men, should be enabled to obtain for their sons a good education at a reasonable rate. This idea has been in no way carried out. As matters stand, the poor officer is at a disadvantage compared with his richer comrade, and the boy who requires education the least is the most likely to get it.

It is thus clear that the whole system is radically vicious. Very few officers can get their sons on the foundation. The rest have a small chance of obtaining admission for them to the 80*l.* a year class; but the 110*l.* class is thrown freely open to them. What, then, is the extent of the boon conferred on officers? Simply the vague prospect of getting their sons on a foundation whose numbers are limited to 80. Those who are not so fortunate as to secure admission to this class have to pay as much as they would be charged by any other first-class school, Eton and Harrow excepted. There is no graduation of scale according to rank as at Sandhurst and Woolwich, and the captain with only 200*l.* a year of pay is called upon for as much as the general with a regiment drawing 1,000*l.* a year. What regimental officer without a large private income could afford from 100*l.* to 130*l.* a year for one son's education? Yet it was for the benefit of poor officers that the college was instituted. That there has been extravagance and a violation of the tacit contract on the faith of which the founders subscribed their money is evident, and it is perhaps to this fact was due the resignation of the Duke of Wellington of his office of governor, followed by his subscription of 500*l.* to the Westward Ho Co-operative Army School. We may be very sure that his grace would not lightly have abandoned his connection with the college. It is also a suspicious circumstance that the governors should display a marked tendency to fill vacancies by the appointment of men whose high station and numerous engagements prevent their devoting much time to the business of the institution. A searching inquiry is loudly demanded by the army, who are much dissatisfied with the present state of affairs; possibly the school would be managed more in accordance with the intentions of the founders if more officers were members of the governing body. Especially is it desirable that a statement of accounts should be yearly published; for at present no one out of the small clique which really manages the affairs of the college has the least idea of its financial condition.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

AT a time when European complications threaten and whilst the policy of the British and Russian Governments appears to be utterly divergent, a short review of the present condition of the Russian army cannot fail to have an abnormal interest. But when we speak of the present state of the Russian forces we must remember that the organisation of the army of the great Northern Power is being remodelled, and that constant and important changes are being made, all tending to a considerable augmentation. Moreover, the actual cadres which are here given represent the army of two years ago, as there is no authentic record which will enable us to follow the constant additions that are being effected. But before entering upon the actual details of organisation, it may not be uninteresting to consider the general national type and characteristics of the Russian soldier. Whether as a consequence of a system of serfdom or from intrinsic habits of obedience, there can be no doubt that the Russian army is the most remarkable in Europe for that high military quality which the Germans have designated as fire discipline—a stern, passive, obstinate obedience that ignores disaster and defeat in actual battle. The great military genius of the first Napoleon was usually shown in the completeness of his victories; but, although almost invariably successful in his battles with Russian armies, he could never produce those annihilating defeats and routs that he was accustomed to deal upon Austrian or Prussian troops. As this peculiarity has marked the Russian army at every period, we must look for some national characteristic to account for it, as there is nothing special in the disciplinary system that could create so marked a distinction between her army and those of her neighbours.

Russian officers attribute this passive courage mainly to the pre-existence of serfdom, and profess to believe that its abolition must have a seriously injurious effect upon the *morale* of the army. But so important a change as the liberation of the serfs was sure to produce soreness amongst the higher classes of autocratic Russia; and we must accept with some caution the judgment of such prejudiced authorities. Certainly there is nothing in the conduct and appearance of the young Russian soldier that would seem to warrant the supposition.

But if the Russian army stands preeminent in Europe for the valuable qualities of obstinacy and endurance, it still seems to lack that special element which leads to victory. Indeed nothing can be more striking in a study of Russian military history than to note how little [illegible] the dogged bravery of her soldiers has produced when she has been pitted against the other great armies of Europe. Whether we [illegible] to the times of Frederick the Great, the first Na[illegible] or to the wars of later years, when we were [illegible] arrayed against her, we find that same slowness [illegible] military arrangements in the field which has [illegible] her of the solid results, in the shape of victory, [illegible] should have accrued from the undoubted brave[illegible] devotion of her army. Even when oppose[illegible] handed [illegible] the Turks in 1829, it took two [illegible] before the Russian generals could reach the [illegible]bourhood of Constantinople, although mainly [illegible]ing with Turkish irregulars.

That faulty generalship has had a large sh[illegible] peculiarity there can be little doubt; but [illegible] runs through all ranks, and we seek in vain [illegible] military brilliancy which has marked both [illegible] and German armies in the successful period[illegible] respective careers. Russia herself seems [illegible] of this want in her military character, [illegible] lately been urging forward the education [illegible] in order to counteract it; but those who [illegible] good opportunities of judging believe that the [illegible] would still be as apparent as of old if opposed to the highly-trained armies of modern days.

Russia has not been behindhand in the great race of military improvement which has been so general in Europe in later years, and she is now spending more money upon her army than any Power of the Continent, if we except the large sums that France is devoting to the remantling of her fortresses. For Russia has adopted the compulsory system of Germany, and her large population will tend to make that system in time especially formidable. Military service is obligatory in the twentieth year, and no less than 700,000 youths annually attain the prescribed age. And Russia has gone ahead of Germany in the military claim that the State lays upon the people; for every man is subject to military service for twenty years, viz., six years in the ranks, nine in the reserve, and five in the Opolchenyi or second reserve. Of the large number of young men who annually attain the prescribed age 420,000 are found available for military service. At first only about 150,000 really passed into the army, but the six years of active service was found to press so heavily that it is being reduced. The effect will only be to pass more men through the ranks, and to increase in the course of time the formidable numbers of the Russian army. Any calculation founded upon a system that is constantly changing must evidently be uncertain, and as the new Russian system has only been recently introduced, it must take eighteen more years to give it a full development. But there can be no doubt that, unless political difficulties should call for its action before its organisation is completed, the Russian army will become the most terrible embodiment of military power that the world has ever seen. The cadres before the new system was carried out were by no means adequate for the large number of trained men that will be produced, and fresh cadres are being added. Russia had then a field army of 612 battalions, 56 regiments of cavalry, 1400 field guns, and 400 mitrailleuses. This did not include her reserve battalions, garrison battalions, and frontier forces, which number [illegible] squadrons, 153 battalions, and 16 batteries in addition. Nor does this include the large number of Cossacks and irregulars who are employed in maintaining the extended Russian frontier, and are computed at over 100,000 mounted men. And we must not imagine that the Cossack is a mere wild irregular horseman, for many of these frontier Cossacks are amongst the finest and best-disciplined men in the Russian service. They do all the orderly work both for the civil and military officers, who supervise with such marvellous precision the immense and sterile territory which owns the Russian sway. They are planted in large and growing colonies, all along her extended frontier, and thus military ideas and habits are nurtured from their earliest youth. Near the old Circassian boundary their services have become almost a dead letter, and Russian officers complain that the specialty for the performance of outpost work, which resulted from constant practice and incessant watchfulness, is passing away in the new generation. In fact, the organisation of this mass of irregulars is one of the most serious questions now occupying the attention of the Russian staff; for it is felt that they may become a cumbrous body of indifferent cavalry, instead of the active and useful horsemen that have been of such great service in the past military history of the country.

Russia is taking successful Germany as her great model in the new organisation; but a military system is not built up in a day or two, and Russia, like France, requires time. The difficulties which existed in introducing obligatory service over widely extended, and in many instances recently conquered, dominions have been surmounted with great judgment and considerable success.

But there is a political danger, which, though now but a small and distant cloud, is felt by deeply-thinking Russian officers. Will Germany, with her military force completely organised, quietly tolerate the growth of a force that must, from its numbers, be overwhelming to her when developed? All the near domestic ties of the two Courts, and the apparent friendship between the two Sovereigns, will probably prove of no avail when national instincts of safety make themselves felt. Nor do the present complications in the East promise that long period of peace which the Russian army requires to bring it to formidable maturity.

It has been urged that this is one of the great safeguards that the quiet of Europe will not be seriously disturbed; but political difficulties have a persistent habit of refusing to be controlled.

Russia has long planned and carefully matured the Eastern complication, which is some day to end in the discomfiture of the Turk and a Russian occupation of Constantinople. But it is just possible that the difficulties which she has so persistently tended may come upon her before her great military growth is equal to the occasion, and thus be the means of checking a Power whose restless ambition and mania for territorial aggrandisement is a constant menace to the peace of the world.—*World.*

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REGIMENTAL TYPES.

No. X.—THE FUSILIER AND LIGHT INFANTRY OFFICER.

THERE are now a large number of regiments officially styled Fusiliers or Light Infantry. Indeed, such titles have become so common as almost to have lost their value. A few regiments have, however, long been so styled, or have been recognised as crack corps on account of this distinction. These are the 7th or Royal, the 23rd or Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the 43rd and 52nd Light Infantry. The others have always held comparatively quite an inferior position. Of the four regiments above named, the 43rd and 52nd have pretended to the highest position, their claim being based in great measure on having, with the old 95th, now the Rifle Brigade belonged to Crawford's celebrated command during the Peninsular War. The 7th or the Royal Fusiliers, at one time ran them hard for a very obvious reason. Formerly all the subalterns in the 7th were lieutenants, which fact to a certain extent assimilated the regiment to the Guards. There always has been, and still is, a distinctive uniform for Fusiliers and Light Infantry, and it is astonishing how much arrogance is stimulated by a circumstance of that sort. We really believe that if a General Order were to appear saying that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct that in future the (say) 159th regiment was to wear a donkey's tail fastened to the tunic, and be called "the Royal "Hee-Haughs," the 159th would at once begin to despise all other Line regiments. At all events, a special title and a little difference in dress have imbued the 43rd, 52nd, and 7th Fusiliers with a great deal of self-respect or conceit—we leave our readers the choice of phrases; and at a greater or less distance other Fusilier and Light Infantry regiments follow their lead. The 43rd and 52nd are less exclusive perhaps than formerly, when they considered it a duty to abstain from intimacy with the rest of the Line. A quarter of a century back the depot of the 43rd was stationed at Chatham, together with the depots of many other corps. The officers all messed together. That the 43rd could not help, but they determined that no circumstance should make them forget their position, and it was understood throughout the garrison that the officers of the 43rd objected to associate with any but Fusilier or Light Infantry officers. There is less of that sort of haughtiness now, still Fusiliers and Light Infantry consider themselves a sort of *petite noblesse* in the Army, and like all members of an inferior aristocracy, they give themselves more airs than persons belonging to the *haute noblesse*. In these days ostentatious arrogance would hardly go down; but they seek to imply rather than proclaim their superiority to other numbered regiments, speak of the latter as the "Line," as if they, too, were not of it; and complacently offer up to Mars a prayer of thanksgiving that they are not as other soldiers, or even as that "grabby," as they contemptuously term ordinary foot-regiments. It is not very easy to understand why all this pretention. Other regiments have attained quite as much distinction in the field; there is, to judge from the "Army List," no great superiority in birth or social position to justify the pretensions of the 43rd and 52nd; yet it is but truth that they have always been good regiments, with a gentlemanlike set of officers, a well-appointed mess, and an excellent band. The tone among them is undeniably good, and they are the cream of society in all garrison towns at which no Light Cavalry or Riflemen are quartered. Young men of good family and a fair income, if unable to obtain a commission in the Guards at once often select the 43rd or 52nd as a sort of ante-chamber till a transfer or exchange becomes possible. The chief characteristics of the 43rd and 52nd are attention to dress a somewhat reserved manner, and extreme *esprit de corps*. The regiment is, indeed, a sort of Juggernaut to them and all private feelings are viewed as nothing compared with the credit of the regiment. If a man of the wrong sort comes among them he is very soon got rid of but in a quiet fashion; for a scandal is unknown in the 43rd and 52nd. Undoubtedly, in every respect these are two excellent regiments; but whether they do not too plainly show their consciousness of the fact is, at all events, open to question.—*Vanity Fair*.

PRE-HISTORIC NAMES FOR MAN AND MONKEY.

32 St. George's Square, S. W.

THE Rev. W. Ridley, in his work on the Australian languages ('Kamilaroi, &c.,' Sydney, 1866, p. 17), says, "In all parts of Eastern Australia, the Aborigines apply the word, which commonly signifies spirit, demon, or angel, to the white man. About Moreton Bay *makoron* and *mudhere* signify ghost, and each of these words is applied to white men. So the Namoi and Barwan Blacks call white men *wunda*."

Under Kamilaroi, he gives: Australian aboriginal, *murri*; white man, *wunda*.

In the Timne of Africa, man is *wanduni* and *wuni* (and possibly *wandi*), and the plural is *afomaruni*. The latter is seemingly *afom-aruni*, but the forms *aruni* and *moro* are both found in Africa the latter in Toronka.

First, it is to be remarked that in Eastern Australia, as in Europe, the names for extinct races are applied to ghosts and fairies, but further in Australia, such a name is exhumed and applied to a new race. Thus *wunda*, a name of thousands of years, is applied to the newly come Europeans *Makoron* is only another word of the same kind being *koro*, a man.

Wunda is, however, a root having wider relations, and so are *murri* and *koro*.

These words and others used for man serve not only to name man, but monkey, lizard, and frog, all four-footed or four-handed.

In making some comparisons of animal names of Bribri, Tiribi, &c., of Costa Rica, Central America, which correspond with the African, as do such American names generally, it appeared that lizard, frog, and monkey interchanged. I had long suspected that monkey names were related to those for man, but the evidence was not strong until the group now pointed out was got together.

Taking *wanda* we have examples: man, *wunto*, Nyamban; *wundie*, Gura; *wunya*, Biafada; *wanduni*, Timne; *wuni*, Kisi—all in Africa; *wundu*, Australia: Monkey, *wandu*, Pelo, Africa; *wanduri*, Sinhalese; *bandara*, Gondi, Kolarian, &c.; *vanara*, Sanscrit: Lizard, *mbanda*-[illegible]ga, Nkele, Africa: Frog, *buntora*, Guresa, Africa.

For *murri*; Man, *moro*, Toronka; *moreji*, Kamuku, [illegible]frica; *muru*, Sunwar; *maro*, Lepcha, Asia; *murri* [illegible] S.W.: Monkey, *moro*, Sunwar: Lizard, *amure*, Jebu; [illegible]ore, Ondo; *umere*, Egbele, Africa: Frog, *muronyi*, [illegible]tatan, Africa.

[illegible] *koro*, man: *okuri*, Aku, &c.; *ckere*, Jekiri, Africa; [illegible] *Kuri*, India; *karu*, Mon, Asia monkey, *koara*, [illegible]; *koremase*, Tene; *onkere*, Opando, Africa; *karoyi*, [illegible]ars, India; *koranga*, Tamil, &c, India; *okuruora*, N. [illegible] (opossum): Lizard, *koro*, Landero-*ngure*, Isoama, [illegible]: Frog, *korobata*, Timbuktu; *goro*, Bumbete, *akere*, [illegible] &c.; *kurieni*, Gurma, Africa.

[illegible] series is numerous. Thus we have Do, Go, Kawo, [illegible], Kola, Bodo, Bala, Boro, Sale, Masa, Wewi, Duro, [illegible], Diyala, Dagel, Baka, Nona, Sami (Simia), Kun, [illegible], Oruni, Sere or Siren, Man, Sunu.

[illegible] may be well to give the two latter. Man, *manu*, [illegible] Africa; *mani*, Gondi, &c.; *mani*, Kiranti, &c.; [illegible] Bodo; *manusha*, Sanskrit, India; *man*, English: [illegible] *manga*, Bongo, or Dor, Africa; *maitak*, Naga, [illegible]rog, *mansan*, Mende, Africa.

[illegible]*unu*, Whydah; *udsunon*, Okam; *sanu*, Barba [illegible]an); *siena*, Gbandi, Africa; *sauniaah*, Naga, India [illegible]onkey, *esinuo*, Mahl, Africa: Lizard, *tasunao*, Ndob, [illegible]a: Frog, *eunu*, Kafen; *san*, Ndob, Africa.

The latter is the same word as son, the words for man being by selection appropriated for man, woman, husband, wife, son, and daughter.

The Aryan Man and Son are found in Africa and the pre-historic world, as all Aryan pre-historic roots are. There was no separate creation or development of Aryan roots, though there was a selection, and Sanskrit words may be found among some of the lowest savages in Africa.

This thing is certain, that the Aryan languages are the languages of blacks, as are most of the languages of the world, and the words supposed to represent an Aryan civilization are those of the civilization of the pre-historic blacks and savages.

Looking to the facts, the differences between the languages of the Aryan stock are not all due to phonetic degradation. One chief point on this head is that roots were independently selected, and as the variations of pronunciation are found in the pre-historic languages, the probability is that some of these have been transmitted. Thus the Aryan languages are not to be regarded as the descendants of one Aryan stock, but as the languages of an amalgamation of various tribes, which, having been brought together, have been subjected to what we understand as Aryan influences. Whether this was effected by the influence of white men in various black or mixed tribes assembled is a matter to be investigated.

At all events white men learned their languages from blackmen, and from them acquired their primitive mythology.

With regard to the words *wandu*, &c., the question will natural[illegible] be put by some, what bearing they have on the Lemurian doctrine, so strongly advocated for eothnology by the Prof. Huxley, philological arguments in favour of which were brought forward by the late distinguished scholar, Dr. W. H. Bleek.

The facts here brought together, which form only a small part of the mass, showing how the names of animals, weapons, tools, and tribes, are common to the old world and the new, well illustrate the early stages of language.

Words indiscriminately used for man, monkey, lizard, chameleon, frog, toad, to say nothing of other applications, created confusion. Hence arose a selection under which one word was applied to one animal or thing, but there also arose what Mr. E. B. Tylor has defined as "differentiation," which by altering the vowel or consonant, or affixing such, greatly increased the range of language. In some cases a defining word or syllable was added, and the word became double, as in the case of the round, to signify eye, sun, moon, &c., head-eye, day-eye, sky-eye, and night-eye.

As further meanings were attached, so did differentiation spread and provide other words and grammatical forms. The words for man, &c., which have been cited, in most of their African languages mean score or twenty, being the total of fingers and toes.

The community of name of man with those animals here mentioned extends very much further among four-footed beasts, and birds were named from beasts. We have thus the probable origin of totems and totem-worship, as likewise in pre-historic philology we have the verbal origin of tree, serpent and other kinds of worship, as I have shown in my late paper on Sibu and Siva worship.

HYDE CLARKE.

—*Athenæum*.

THE ANTINORI AFRICAN EXPEDITION.

(*From the "Standard's" Correspondent.*)

ROME, July.

NEWS has been received from the Marchese Antinori and the expedition sent under him to Equatorial Africa, under the auspices of the Italian Geographical Society, of an exceedingly unpleasant character, and of grave importance on other grounds besides those immediately affecting the welfare and fortunes of the members of the expedition. More than a week ago the Geographical Society received disquieting reports from Zeila, the governor of which place was already known to be a man not to be relied on for any kindness or good offices towards the expedition. But the King of Italy had written an autograph letter to the Khedive requesting that orders might be given for the facilitation of the expedition, and the Italian Consul General the Commendatore de Martino, had been instructed by his Government to apply to the Egyptian Government for a firman securing the same object. The conduct of the Governor of Zeila appears, however, to have been not only unfriendly—that is far too weak a word—but outrageous and abominable in the highest degree. The Italians were not permitted to enter into the city; all shelter, even that of a tent, was refused to them; and they were compelled to sleep on the ground in the open air. Again and again their camels were stolen, in order that on bringing them back again a payment of a dollar on each of them might be levied. During a short temporary absence of the Marchese Antinori from the camps the son of the Emir compelled the caravan to start in a hurried and irregular manner, in such sort that when Antinori returned to the camp at 4.0 p.m. he found a part of his baggage, and with it the presents sent by the King of Italy to the Prince of Scioa, left on the ground behind. In a word, instead of facilitation and assistance the Italians found only persecution, extortion, and purposely raised impediments and obstacles. The delay occasioned by the conduct of the governor was in every way vexatious, for the rainy season was near at hand, and it became highly doubtful whether certain formidable rivers would be reached and crossed before they were rendered impassable by the rains. But all that could be said was that the Khedive was badly obeyed by his officers, and that the disobedient governor would doubtless be removed from his post. But it now appears that the firman requested by an autograph letter of Victor Emmanuel, and by a special and earnest application from Signor Visconti Venosta, the then Minister for Foreign Affairs, was not only withheld so long that the Italian expedition was compelled to waste a month in useless delay at Aden, but was, when at length it was dispatched, conceived in the following terms:—"Four or five Italians will come to Zeila; give them men to show them the way whithersoever they wish to go. With regard to the purchase of camels, or anything else of which they may have need, do not concern yourself with it."

As the *Diritto* says, "The cold and mistrustful tone of this document, which shows in what esteem the Khedive holds the recommendations of the Italian Government, sufficiently explains the hostile and menacing attitude of the Governor of Zeila, who is an agent and functionary of the Egyptian Government." Assuredly it abundantly explains it; and it has been felt to be such by the Italian Government, which indeed could not have felt otherwise. Here is the text of a telegram which Signor Melegari, the present Minister for Foreign Affairs, sent to the Italian Consul General at Alexandria on the 22nd June, 1876:—

"Commendatore De Martino, Consul General.

"The Italian expedition to Equatorial Africa has been very badly received by the Egyptian Governor of Zeila, by reason mainly of the unkind tone (*redazione poco benevola*) of the Viceregal firman, which ought to have protected it. You have been blameable in not having foreseen the inevitable consequences of such language. The Khedive has not on this occasion responded to the high recommendations which were sent to him from Italy. On him, in my opinion, rests the responsibility of the deplorable incidents which have occurred to the expedition, and for the dangers to which it is still exposed in consequence of the delay and impediments met with at Zeila."

It will be admitted that this is strong language to apply to a Sovereign Prince, though it will hardly be thought that Signor Melegari has said a word more than the occasion demanded.

On the 24th July Signor Correnti, the president of the Geographical Society, wrote a letter to Signor Melegari, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which the following expressions occur:—

"The day will come when we shall be accused of complicity if any misfortune, which there is but too much reason to fear, should occur, without our representative in Egypt having caused the Egyptian Government to hear the language which a great Power ought to hold for the protection of its own honour, and the life of its subjects, I say its own honour, in the fullest acceptation of the words, for Antinori and his companions departed as the result of a national subscription, which furnished him with the means of doing so to the knowledge of all Europe, and—let your Excellency note well—preceded by the recommendations of our august Sovereign, directed to the Khedive personally, and carrying another letter from his Majesty the King to the Prince Menelik of Scioa. All this is known, and much more will be known if any misfortune should happen to our fellow citizens, who started amid the applause and good wishes of all Italy, and the expectations of the whole scientific world."

Thus moved, Signor Melegary wrote (or rather telegraphed) again to the Italian Consul General at Alexandria, on the 24th of July, as follows:—

"The news which we receive of Antinori's expedition cause us to fear not only for his success, but also for the lives of his companions. This is the deplorable result of the instructions given to the Governor of Zeila, in consequence of which the travellers found themselves at the mercy of the avidity of the authorities and of the inhabitants. You will demand (*vogliate reclamare*) of the Khedive the immediate despatch by telegraph from Aden of the necessary orders to the authorities at Zeila for the securing of the safety of our compatriots and the fate of the expedition. After the applications made to him by his Majesty the King, and by the Italian Government, his Highness ought to feel all the responsibility which will rest upon him in case the misfortunes feared should be verified, since they will be the consequences of the conduct of the authorities at Zeila.—Melegari."

Here again it cannot be said that the Italian Minister for Foreign Affairs has shrunk from using language sufficiently strong, direct, and energetic. And it cannot but be felt that the conduct of the Khedive in this matter has been such as to give rise not only to very uncomfortable impressions as to his mode of intercourse with European Sovereigns and nations generally, but also to some curious speculations as to the feeling existing in Egypt, and in the Khedive's mind, towards Italy. It is unnecessary to recall all that was so loudly said in Italy at the time of Mr. Cave's mission respecting the predominance of Italian interests in Egypt, the greatness of Italian influence there, and the special fitness of Italy and Italian statesmen and financiers for the work of re-ordering Egyptian affairs on a basis worthy of the approbation of Europe. All this is abundantly within the recollection of everybody. Are we to suppose that Italy has been altogether in a fool's paradise in this matter, or are we to conclude that Signor Scialoia's operations in Egypt have not, upon the whole, left a favourable impression on the mind of the Khedive and his advisers? Unquestionably it has rarely happened in the history of the intercourse of civilised nations that a Sovereign has received so gross and so unwarranted an affront as has been offered to the King of Italy by the ruler of Egypt.

WHITE AND BLACK IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE *Times*, American correspondent writes under date Philadelphia, July 19:—

"The 'Hamburg massacre' has for a few days past caused earnest debates in the House, the scenes at times being as exciting as any that have occurred this Session. As it will have much to do with the discussions of the Presidential campaign, a knowledge of this latest quarrel between the whites and negroes in the South will be of interest. Hamburg is a small village in South Carolina, near the Georgia border. During a few days previously to the 4th of July some vague rumours circulated in that neighbourhood that the negroes contemplated celebrating the day by an 'insurrection,' though just what they were to rise about or against was not very clearly stated. This caused the whites in the region to arm themselves, as if preparing for a conflict. On the 4th of July there was no insurrection, but a negro Militia company, as was customary throughout the country, made a patriotic parade in honour of the day through the town. While they were marching along a street 165ft. wide, and in columns of four, they were met by two young white men in a vehicle, who insisted on keeping their course in the street, without regard to the movements of the Militia company. They drove against the head of the column, which halted, and a parley ensued, resulting in the company yielding, opening their ranks, and allowing the young men to proceed. On the following day warrants of arrest were taken out by the young men against the officers of the company, who were taken before a Justice, their trial being adjourned until the 8th of July, at 4 in the afternoon. Before that hour arrived, many white men from the country around Hamburg, among them some, it is said, from Georgia, began gathering in the town, armed with guns and pistols. The Militia company in the meanwhile assembled at their armoury, and when 4 o'clock came the defendants did not appear for trial, being frightened at the display made by the whites. The Justice called them, but took no further steps, on account of the menacing appearance of affairs. There were 200 to 300 armed white men in the town, and they sent a messenger to the armoury demanding the surrender of the arms of the Militia. An hour or two passed in negotiations about this demand, the whites threatening that if the arms were not given up in a half-hour fire would be opened on the Militia. The negroes, who were a portion of the regularly constituted forces of the State, refused to deliver up their arms, replying that the demand was wholly illegal, and that they had reason to fear for their lives if they gave up their arms. The whites then opened a brisk fire upon the building, and soon after a white man was killed by a shot from within the building. A piece of artillery was then brought forward, loaded with canister, and several times fired at the building. This caused consternation among the negroes, and they attempted to escape. One coloured man was shot by the whites while escaping, and some 25 others were captured and kept under guard during the night. About 2 in the morning of the 9th of July (Sunday), after consultation among the captors, six of the negroes were called out and shot one after another. The remainder of the captives were then either turned loose or broke away from their guards and ran off, being fired upon as they ran, and three of them wounded, one mortally. The Attorney-General of South Carolina thus describes this massacre:—

"'Six men took A. T. Attaway out of the ring. He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was told to turn around, and was shot to death by the crowd.

"'David Phillips was next taken out, and was similarly killed.

"'Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the bystanders Henry Getzen and Dr. Pierce Butler called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran, and was shot as he ran, one bullet striking him on the leg below the knee.

"'Afterwards Albert Myniart, Moses Parks and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company.'

"The whites appear to have then dispersed without doing anything further, and it was a week before any authentic report of the massacre reached the North. It was first mentioned in Congress on the 15th of July during debates upon a Bill for the protection of the Texan frontier, and it has been debated at length this week. It has naturally caused intense partisan excitement and is made the most of by the Republicans to prove that, the rebellious and lawless spirit is still rampant in the South. The more judicious Southern Democrats have properly denounced the barbarity of the massacre, but hot-headed partisans have been inventing excuses and apologies for it, which have produced just such an appearance of defence as the Republicans wished them to assume, and thus have added fuel to the flame. Conspicuous among the Southern denunciators of the Hamburg massacre in the House was that of Mr. Lamar, of Mississippi, who declared it to be an 'outrageous barbarism,' and an act for which no excuse nor palliation could be offered. This sentiment was loudly applauded by the Republicans, who have been eagerly awaiting an outrage of this kind to rid them in their Presidential campaign, and now have got one fairly fashioned at their hands."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

WASHINGTON, AUG. 2.

President Grant has sent a message to the Senate, enclosing a copy of his letter to the Governor of South Carolina, declaring the shooting of negro militiamen at Hamburg to be a wanton, cruel, and unprovoked outrage, and a repetition of the course pursued in other Southern States, notably Mississippi and Louisiana. The President urges the Governor to continue vigorous measures to punish the guilty parties, and promises to render him all constitutional aid to that end.

NEW YORK, AUG. 2.

The *New York Tribune* announces that 53 whites have been indicted for the recent murder of negroes at Hamburg, in South Carolina.

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OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

([illegible]n.)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE [illegible] is worthy of the city which boasts that it stand[illegible] population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once a fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singular[illegible] the members [illegible]ective, and it is worthy of note that half by the rat[illegible]e Municipal Corporation are now elected from an In[illegible] *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does typography and [illegible]ss, deserves a word of praise for its [illegible]t up."

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassum[illegible] title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Offi[illegible] addition to the usual de[illegible] Mr. Maclean presents us, in institutions, street and [illegible]tion of public buildings and capital condensed histo[illegible] directories, &c., with a Presidency since the first fe[illegible] the island city and the spirited sketches of Native festi[illegible] English hands, some the curious scenery and fashi[illegible] and of excursions to neighbourhood, and exhaustive [illegible]le *sanatoria* of the industry, and population. The [illegible]lar returns of trade, after recovery from the terrible [illegible]t to which Bombay, manufacturing cotton for itself, [illegible]ces of '66, is now Manchester for the supply of In[illegible]and competing with remarkable of all the recent [illegible] is, perhaps, the most relations of England and the changes in the commercial East.

([illegible]nchester Courier.)

THIS volume is [illegible]ing, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen [illegible] Anglo-Indian typography and book-binding. In outw[illegible] appearance, in printing, and in the character of the [illegible] by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean [illegible] or a Baedeker. The [illegible] compare favourably with a Bradshaw styles himself, is a joinor, or "compiler," as he modestly among the members of [illegible] list whose reputation—at least beyond the limits of our own profession—already extends to the present work an am[illegible] empire, and he has brought than that which is frequently [illegible] intelligence much greater tion of guide books. A great [illegible] upon the compilapied by a well-written geograp[illegible] of the volume is occuof the Presidency of Bombay, [illegible] and historical sketch evidently spared no pains in in which the writer has accuracy of statement. Then the endeavour to secure and industry which ought to be uses a chapter on trade is commercially related to India; to all whose business on Government and revenue, will seize a subsequent [illegible] extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible some[illegible] Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The description[illegible]ions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman*).

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally [illegible] other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography [illegible] detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that ma[illegible] fairly claim a more than usually large share of public inte[illegible]. It would be difficult to name any place or subject asso[illegible] with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present con[illegible]ion, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these [illegible] times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put for. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Madras Athenæum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard 'Guide to Bombay.'" It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or, the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold."

Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank as the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

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RICHARDSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 1st August 1876.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of Wilkinson's *Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"*Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

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AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
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COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
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Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co. Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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THOMAS KEATING,
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Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES,
JAMS AND JELLIES,
ORANGE MARMALADE,
TART FRUITS, LEMON FRUITS,
MUSTARD, VINEGAR,
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU,
POTTED MEATS AND FISH,
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS,
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE,
PICKLED SALMON,
YARMOUTH BLOATERS,
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT,
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS,
PURE SALAD OIL,
SOUPS, IN PINT AND QUART TINS,
PRESERVED VEGETABLES,
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE,
PRESERVED BACON,
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES,
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES,
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES,
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY,
PLUM PUDDINGS,
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

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To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

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PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

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Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE IN INDIA,
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With Agencies at Bombay, Madras, and all the principal Towns in India.

The Directors have the pleasure to announce that after due consideration, they have resolved to reduce considerably the Rates of Premium for India, both Civil and Military. The Directors, therefore, now invite special attention to the New Rates of the LONDON AND LANCASHIRE.

NOTE.

NEW TABLE OF RATES *for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole Term of Life.*

WITH PROFITS.		WITHOUT PROFITS.	
Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.	Age.	Yearly. Rs. as. p.
20	27 10 5	20	24 15 5
25	29 6 4	25	[illegible]
30	31 0 8	30	[illegible] 1 0
35	34 5 5	35	31 7 0
40	39 3 4	40	35 7 [illegible]
45	45 4 4	45	40 15 [illegible]
50	53 11 4	50	47 11 [illegible]
55	62 11 4	55	57 10 8

** The next distribution of profits will be made at the close of 1877.

Premiums can be payable Half-yearly or Quarterly at the option of the Assured. Rates for ages not stated in the above can be obtained on application to the Undersigned by stating age next birthday.

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured arrives at Suez.

Proposal Forms, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PHILLIP & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,987,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,143,253.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for 1852.............................. 76,225
Do. 1862.............................. 1,800,650
Do. 1872.............................. 1,516,363

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; seabourne the bundar also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ [illegible]

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR SHORTER TERMS OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	[illegible] 9	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	23 1	[illegible] 5
35	48 6	39 8	25 10	[illegible] 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Bombay, Dec. 1875.

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Intending Assurers are invited to consider the Rates and FEATURES of the "INDIAN;" its Rates have been accurately calculated from the most recent and reliable data showing the true risk of Life in India and Europe, and its Features are liberal and peculiarly adapted to meet the wants of ALL classes whether European or Native, Civil, Military, Uncovenanted, Professional, or Commercial.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
On New, Sound, and Popular Principles.
Registered under Act [illegible] of 1866.
CAPITAL—Rs. 5,00,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED
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AGENCY AT BOMBAY.
CHIEF AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA,
Messrs. FLETCHER & SMITH.

Extract from the Actuary's Report, dated 10th September 1875.

"It will be a matter of congratulation to the Directors, the Assured, and the Proprietors, that at the close of the first five years of the business of the Company a valuation made on the strict principles I have adopted should exhibit such satisfactory results."

Participating Policy-holders who have paid five complete premiums to end of 1874 are entitled to have their premium reduced 40 per cent. during the 5 years ending 1879. Policies of more recent date share in proportion.

INDIAN RATES OF PREMIUM charged while in India. English Rates on leaving for Europe. Assurers who do not contemplate spending a lifetime in India or other tropical climates will find that the Rates of this Company compare favourably with enhanced English Rates. They have the advantage of consistency, as it is proved beyond doubt by the various Civil and Military Funds, &c., that English life is of less value in India than in Europe.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED in the following Forms:—

1. Whole Life Policies with premiums payable during continuance of Life.
2. Policies for short Terms for 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10 years.
3. Pensions granted. The rates are more favourably than those of any similar Fund in India.
4. Exchange of Policies by substitution of Lives.
5. Whole Life Policies with payment of premium ceasing at the option of the assured at 35, 40, 45, or 50 years.
6. Endowment Policies payable at 50, 55, or 60 years of age or earlier in the event of death.

PROMISSORY NOTES OR PAID UP POLICIES issued to those assured under Forms 5 and 6 for each premium paid. If assured on the with Profit Scale 40 per cent., and if on the non-Profit Scale 80 per cent. of the premium is withdrawable at 3 days' sight. The forfeiture of a Policy is obviated and fixed surrender values given as each premium, effects a complete paid up assurance independent of any further payment, and secures a specified sum in cash payable at will of the Holder.

LAPSED POLICIES REVIVED without fine.

REDUCTION OF PREMIUM to English Rates from date of leaving any port in India, Ceylon, or China.

In Assurance transactions, what ought to be sought beyond everything else by the Assurer, is absolute security, which only be obtained by sound and consistent rates combined with Investments of funds in securities of an unimpeachable nature. Assurances effected on Lives of Europeans, Eurasians, Hindoos and Parsees.

For Forms of Proposal, Tables of Rates, and information apply to the Company's Agents, or to

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THE LONDON [illegible] Exclusive of
FIRE INSURANCE LANCA[illegible]
THE TRANSATLANTIC [illegible]
RANCE Co., (and re-insu[illegible]
PITAL ....
THE BATAVIA FIR[illegible]
CAPITAL ......
THE SAMARAN[illegible]
Co., CAPITAL
BERLIN-COLO[illegible]
Joint Stock Co[illegible]
THE SWISS [illegible]
RANCE Co[illegible]......Rs. 2,000,000
THE RHEINI[illegible] LLOYD
MARINE [illegible] Co., CAPITAL ,, 3,000,000
THE SA[illegible] MARINE INSURANCE
RANC[illegible]TAL .... ,, 2,000,000
THE BA[illegible] MARINE INSURANCE
Co., CAPITAL .... ,, 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... ,, 2,000,000

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ORIENTAL
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THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

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D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
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